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The Organ of the Provision and Meat Industries of the United States.

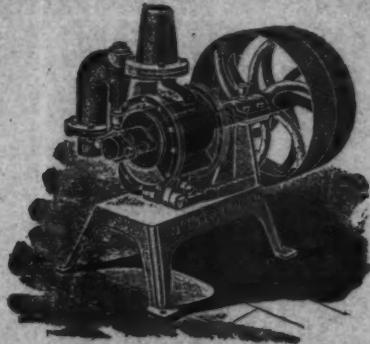
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Vol. XVII.—No. 2.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1897.

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| 17 and up. | \$2.10 |
| 12 to 17 lbs. | 1.80 |
| 9 " 12 " | 1.50 |
| 7 " 9 " | 1.25 |
| 5 " 7 " | .85 |
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These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cured for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

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Carefully cleaned.

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WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,

BUILDERS OF REFRIGERATING AND ICE MAKING MACHINERY

FROM $\frac{1}{2}$ TO 50 TONS CAPACITY.

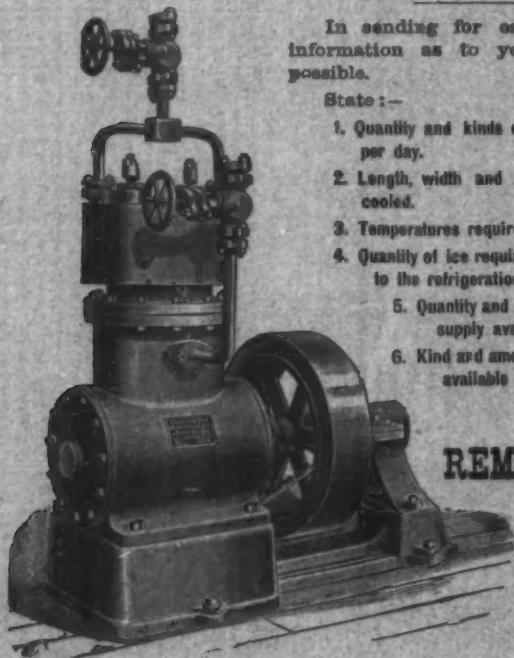
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The REMINGTON VERTICAL AMMONIA COMPRESSORS are built either with ENGINE direct connected on same base, or for BELT POWER. They are the SIMPLEST, MOST COMPACT and EFFICIENT MACHINES yet designed for this purpose. Skilled help not required for their operation.

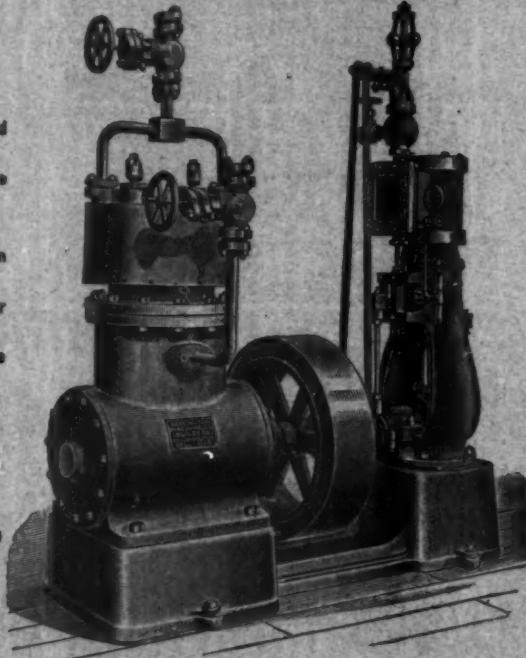
In sending for estimates give as full information as to your requirements as possible.

State:—

1. Quantity and kinds of produce or meats handled per day.
2. Length, width and height of the rooms to be cooled.
3. Temperatures required in each room.
4. Quantity of ice required per 24 hours in addition to the refrigeration.
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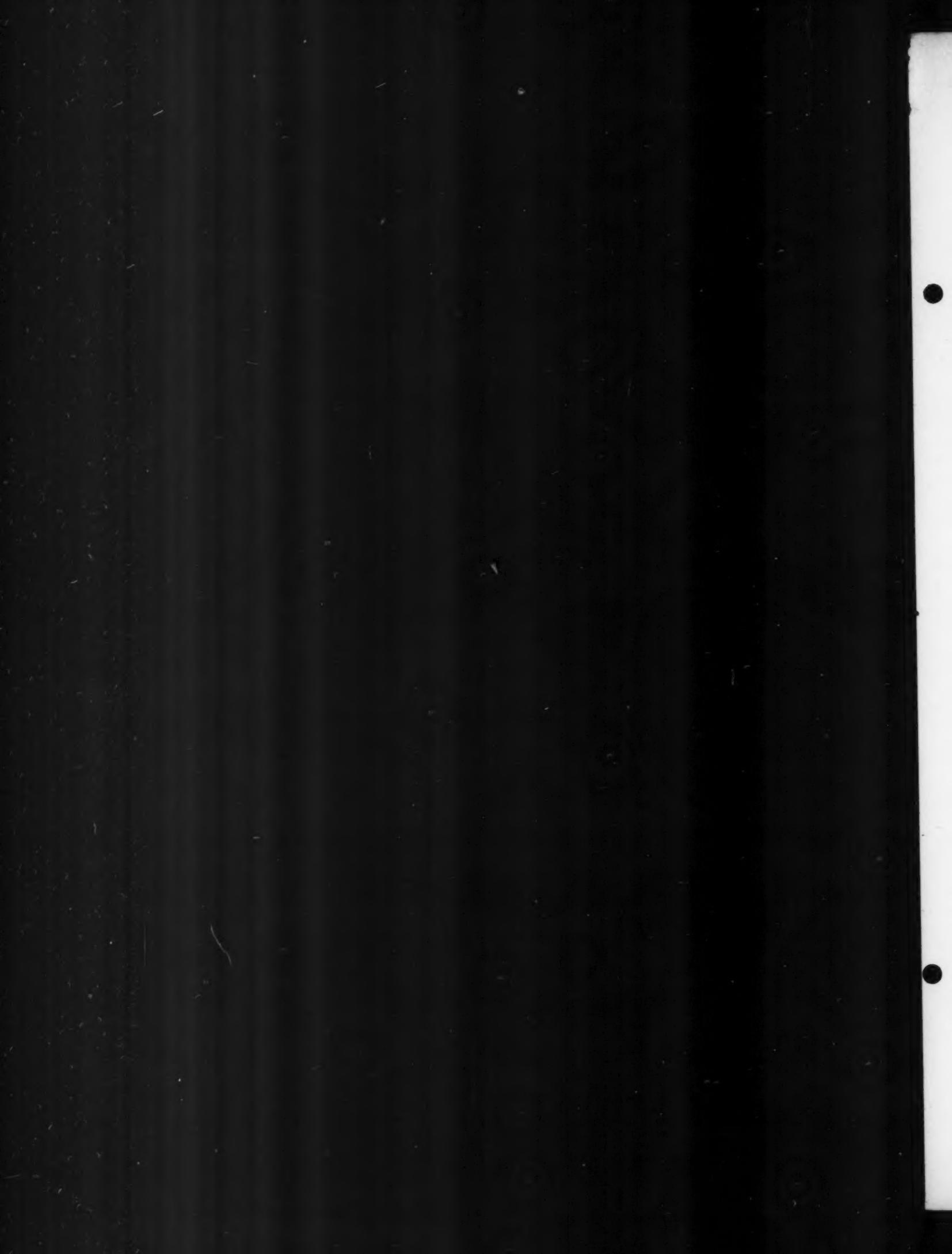
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FOR BUTCHERS AND PACKERS.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS, REFERENCES, DETAILED ESTIMATES and INFORMATION FURNISHED on APPLICATION.



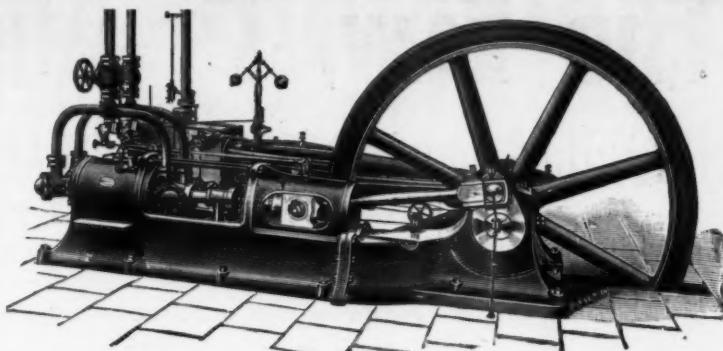
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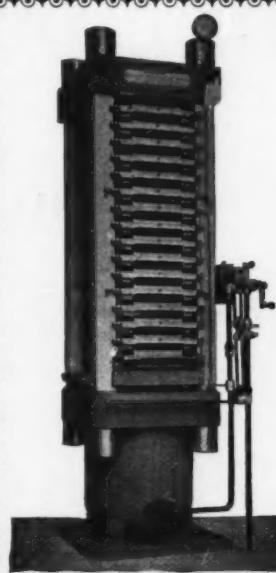
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SEE PAGE 7, INDEX TO ADVERTISEMENTS.



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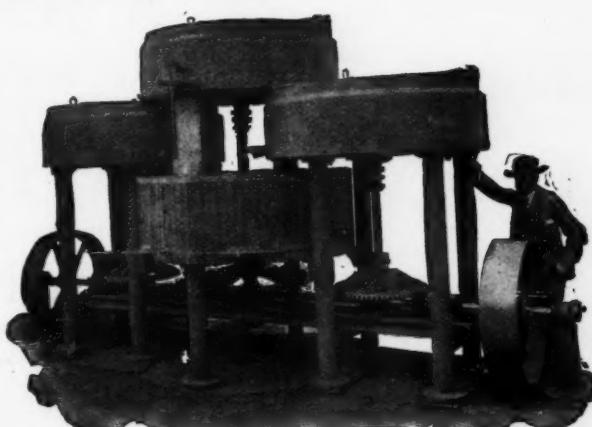
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The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.



SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Index to Advertisements can be found on Page 7.

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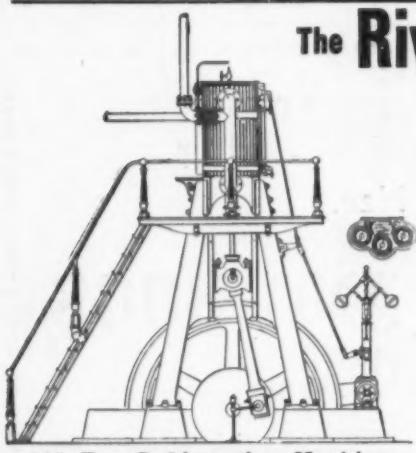
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100 Ton Refrigeration Machine.

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| St. Louis Ice and Cold Storage Co., St. Louis, Mo. | 1 | 70-ton | Ref. |
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| Reid Bros. Packing Co., Kansas City, Kan. | 2 | 70-ton | " |
| Omaha Brewing Association, Omaha, Nebraska | 1 | 75-ton | " |
| Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo. | 1 | 100-ton | " |
| Kansas City Ice and Cold Storage Co., Kansas City, Mo. | 1 | 250-ton | " |
| Ryan & Richardson, Leavenworth, Kan. | 1 | 100-ton | " |
| Jacob Dold Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y. | 2 | 50-ton | " |
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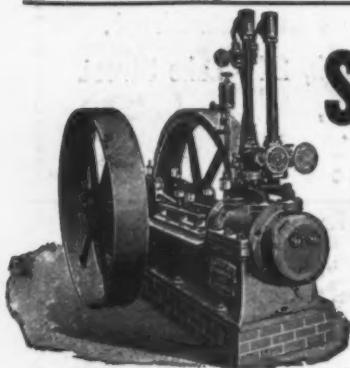
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Seamless Steam Jacketed Cast-Iron Kettles, with and without Agitators,

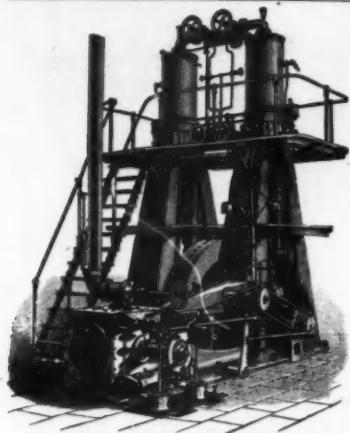
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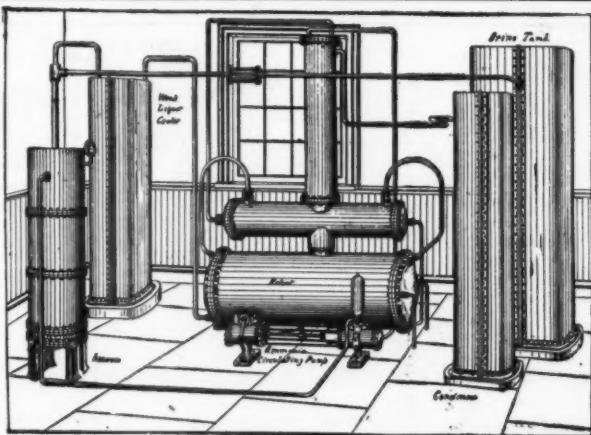
Corliss Steam Engines. Ice Making Machinery.

High Speed Engines. Steam Boilers.

Frick Company, WAYNESBORO,

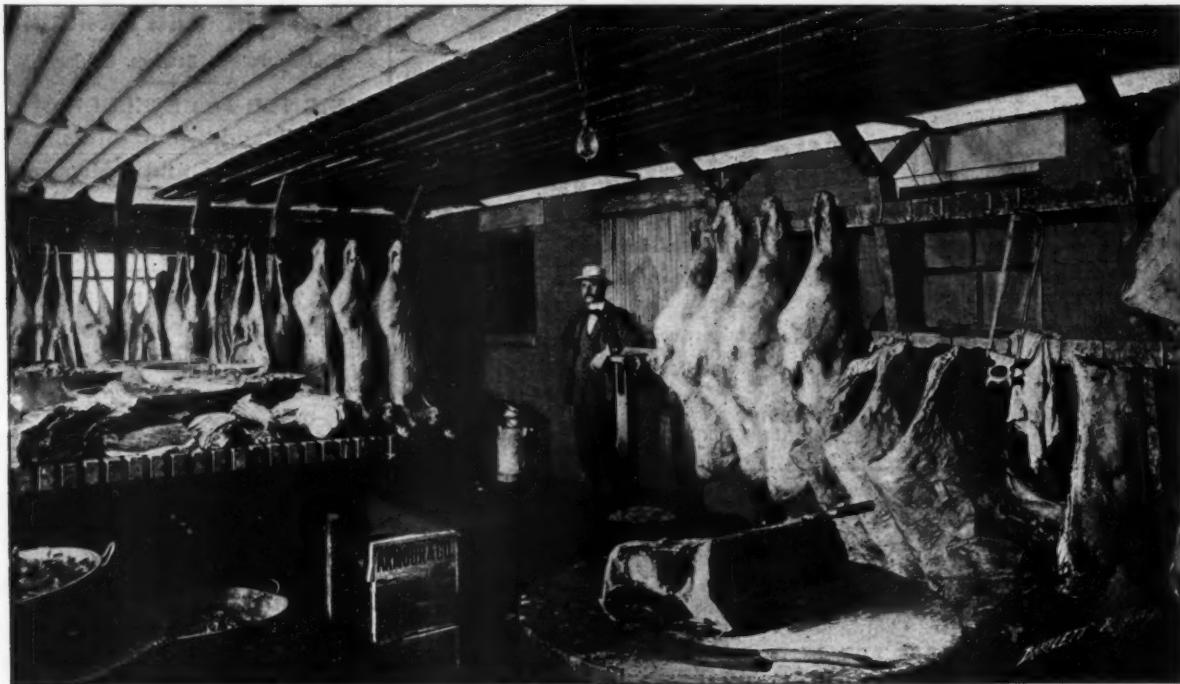
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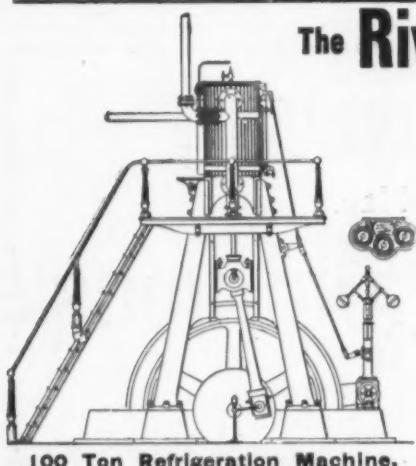
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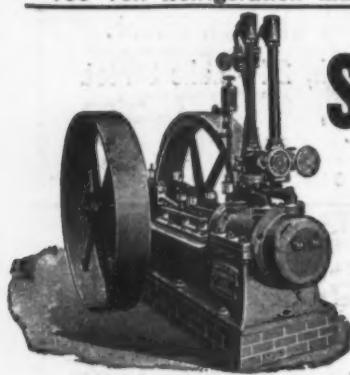
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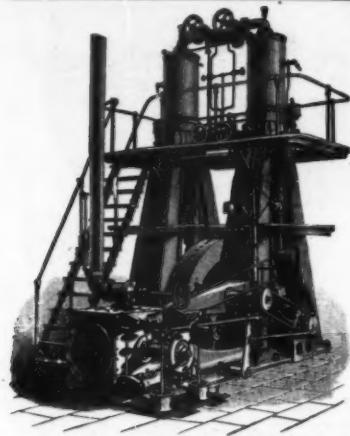
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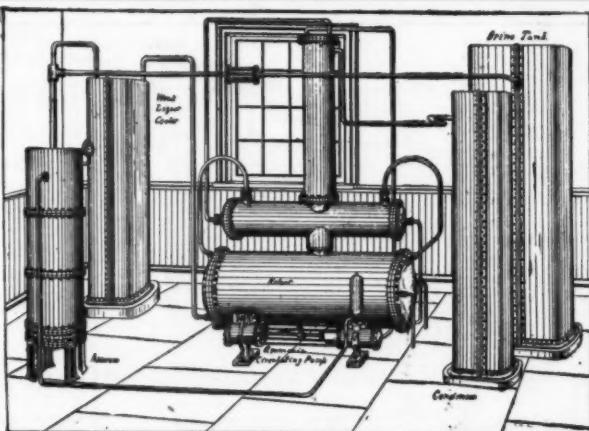
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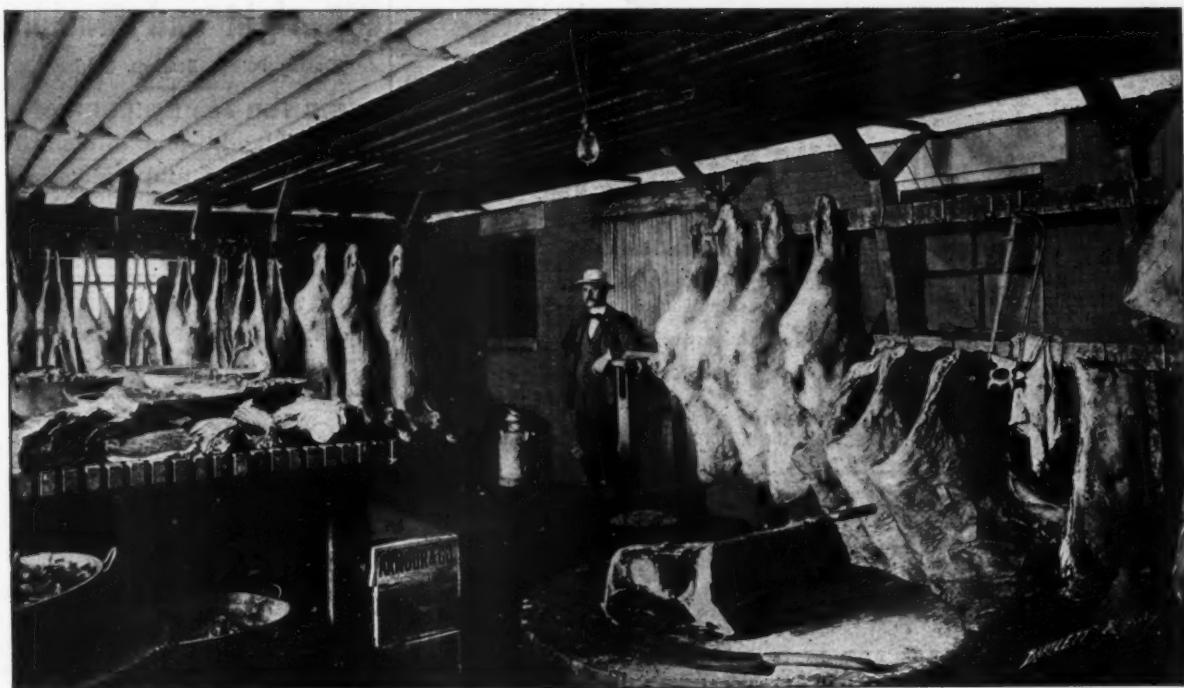
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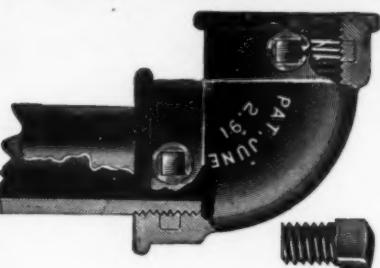
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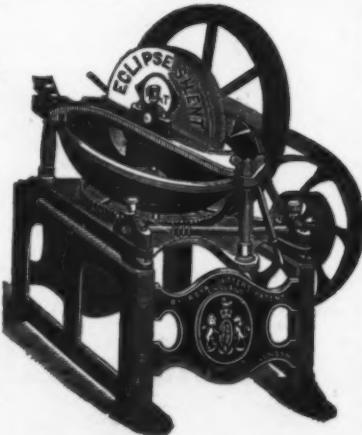
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TARIFF LAWS AND GLUE.

No one believes or could believe that the tariff bill which has just passed the United States Senate will give general satisfaction. The interests affected are too diverse to admit of such a possibility, and hence it is that we find even in some distinct branches of industry some people who are eminently satisfied with the bill as passed, and others who entertain an entirely contrary opinion. We find such a state of affairs in the glue business. Some houses are very much pleased that the schedule affecting this article has been changed and others claim that the results will be disastrous, at least so far as those entertaining this opinion are concerned.

The tariff on glue up to 1873 was 20 per cent, and the imported glue stock paid a duty of 10 per cent. at that time. The duty was then taken off the raw materials, but 20 per cent. was continued on the manufactured glue. This was changed by the McKinley bill to 25 per cent. in the manufactured goods, and the Wilson bill practically continued it at the same figures. A movement with a view to increasing the duties found expression in the House schedules of the Dingley bill. This was opposed by a considerable number of glue manufacturers as being "disturbing, unnecessary and impolitic," and the schedules of the Senate followed those of the McKinley bill except a moderate increase upon glues costing 10 cents or less. The diverse interests in the industry then asserted themselves at this juncture, and the discovery was made that the producers of raw material, who are in some cases also manufacturers of glue, were exerting themselves in the direction of having the imported raw material used in the industry taken off the free list and scheduled to pay a duty of 1½ cents per pound. In this effort they have been successful, with the result that some houses, who are not producers of raw material, claim that a severe blow is being dealt against the business of glue making, inasmuch as the new tax is spoken of as being prohibitory, and will preclude the possibility of a continuance of the manufacture of certain of the most important lines of glues. This is the argument advanced in one section of the trade. Back of these statements, which represent the purely commercial aspect of the question, come the insinuations that legislation of this character is not inspired by a desire to benefit an industry as a whole, but to merely result to the advantage of a chosen few who may have contributed largely to campaign funds. Such charges have been made before, and will probably be made again, but in the absence of specific information—very hard to get in such cases—this phase of the matter partakes of the character of conjecture. If, however, there is any basis for such suspicions we can only say that it represents a rotten condition of affairs and affords one more argument in the building up of public opinion against the policy of centralization in corporate influence and its affinity with legislative enactments. But as we said before, this phase of the question belongs to the realm of conjecture, and so long as it does, it is idle to discuss it as a factor. This same remark applies to what has been done about hides. In regard to this product we find one section of the trade favorable, and the other unfavorable.

The glue industry has been quite a substantial and, upon the whole, a uniformly prosperous one, and had up to the time of the McKinley bill been avoided in any manipulation of the tariff. If the schedule just passed by the Senate results as injuriously as is predicted, a blow will assuredly have been dealt to an important domestic industry, which was entitled to the fostering aid of Congress. The future will best demonstrate

after all how the change will affect the business as a whole and its relation to the consumer.

NEW JERSEY ABATTOIRS.

Citizens in certain parts of New Jersey are very much up in arms about the odors which come from neighboring hog abattoirs, and which they claim are offensive to their olfactory senses. We have not recently visited the establishments which are just now creating such a rumpus, and are, therefore, unable to say from our personal knowledge if the complaints made are justifiable, or are, like many others which have come under our observation, the result of agitation created by sanitary cranks whose noses are no more sensitive than other ordinary mortals, but whose capacity to poke them into other people's affairs is unquestioned. Such people should be promptly squelched every time. They are simply in pursuit of a fad almost every time, and rejoice at the momentary notoriety which their efforts bring them. Abattoirs and fertilizer establishments are invariably the happy hunting ground of the odor-seeking faddist, who is invariably a woman—a new woman. She can smell blood ten miles off, and when she locates the place from which it comes, right on the spot is sure to establish "The Young Ladies' Association for the Abolition of Objectionable Odors." Then the abattoir proprietor's troubles begin. Miss Sweet-Smelling Verbena, the "lady president," is sure to write an article for a local magazine on "The Horrors of Smells," and then the question will be generally taken into consideration at the "pink teas" alternately given by the members. Then the fad becomes general and the abattoir man's troubles increase. Local society metaphorically blows its nose and sniffs the air like a trained bloodhound. Persons suffering from hay fever and other complaints likely to impair the probositorial instinct are debarred from membership and sent to the country. Meantime the patient husband sits at home with that simple Christian resignation which comes of long suffering, sighing for the day when she will give up fad-chasing and mend his socks, not to talk at all of other domestic duties.

We have seen this sort of thing and know what it amounts to.

There is another side to the question. It is the justifiable side, and in this connection it remains to be seen what actual basis there is for the complaints which have been made by residents of Newark, Jersey City, Montclair and East Orange against the Central Stock Yards Company of Jersey City, and Messrs. Bimbler & Van Wagner of Newark. Every man who knows anything about the slaughtering of cattle and hogs knows well that it is impossible to conduct the operations of an abattoir within the city limits, or even close to them, unless on the most modern and approved lines both as regards cleanliness and the utilization of smell-suppressing machinery. We believe and know that the stock yards plant is fairly well equipped, but can't say as much for the plant of Bimbler & Van Wagner, the refuse from which empties into a local creek. This latter affords an ample argument for condemnatory proceedings and makes a good opening for attack. Where hogs are slaughtered in large numbers proper machinery should be used and boards of health should accept no excuses. We contend that all abattoir smells can be suppressed. Slaughterers cry and cringe and hem and haw about the expense of new and really necessary machinery, but is it not a hundred times better to fit up a modern plant at once than be driven to move several miles out of town, or perhaps out of business altogether?

HORSE MEAT AGAIN.

A final effort is being made to put Oregon horse meat on the European market. Only a few weeks ago we referred to this matter at length and cited the fact that previous attempts in this direction had failed. We presume, however, that the concern that started the business—and which did it in very good shape—is desirous of recovering whatever money was invested in the enterprise. Success is still very much a matter of doubt, and we hope our Western friends will not be guilty of the indiscretion of throwing good money after bad. Under existing Federal laws all horse meat shipped abroad must be plainly marked as such, so there is little chance of its being shipped for anything but what it is. Independent of this fact we believe that it is the intent of the Oregon slaughterers to sell the stuff on its merits, and sink or swim on that basis.

ERRATA.

The printer's devil must be credit or charged with the self-evident typographical error which was made in excluding the word "not" from the first sentence of the second paragraph in our last week's editorial, under the title of "Pro Domo." The intelligent readers of "The National Provisioner" undoubtedly supplied the missing link in its perusal, and, therefore, the point arrived at was secured just the same. Nevertheless, notwithstanding that mistakes of this kind will at times occur, however careful the editing may be, the delinquent is none the less censurable. To this latter we have duly attended.

The tariff bill has been finally disposed of by the United States Senate, and cannot be far off signature by the President. With this bugbear out of the road, for a good many years to come, we hope business will once more have a chance to pick up. One of the great troubles in the United States to-day is that the country is too much governed. If there was less legislation there would be more prosperity, and with more prosperity there would be more happiness among the people and less disposition to listen to the voice of agitators, who are always disturbing factors in large communities.

The stocker and feeder trade at Kansas City, as well as the butcher cattle market, made handsome gains in the past six months. There were no less than 218,164 stockers and feeders sent to the country from Jan. 1 to June 30, against 120,129 the same time last year, a gain of 98,035, or 82 per cent. Notwithstanding the falling off in the receipts of good cattle and the hot weather, a good export business was done during the month of June, not less than 9,500 choice steers being taken for this trade. Kansas City is a great market.

PROVISIONS AND LARD.
WEEKLY REVIEW.

AN IRREGULAR, HOLIDAY MARKET. without important change in prices or especial activity have been the features of the past week. In the absence of business until Tuesday, there was practically no change from the close of our last, on Friday week, though prices on Tuesday opened higher on products at the West, and advanced quite sharply for the day, in spite of very heavy selling, especially of ribs, which, according to dispatches, were dumped in large quantities on the market Tuesday morning, and rumor said that the sales were chiefly for Armour, although the Anglo-American Company sold 1,000,000 lb in one lot to Barrett, who was the biggest buyer. These sales were credited to long account, and they checked the early advance, though the close on Tuesday was 10c. higher on pork, 5c. on lard and ribs than on Friday, with only 19,000 hogs in Chicago on Monday, against 32,000 estimated, and only 11,000 on Tuesday, with 12,000 at Kansas City and 4,000 at Omaha, and prices 10@15c. up, which was what helped advance the market for products. But all this heavy realization was met by free buying by grain operators and the outside public, who are bulling corn on belief in a short crop, and buying products on the same theory, that a short corn crop means a short hog crop. The appearance of the world's visible stock of lard may also have helped to depress the market, though the amount in Europe and afloat was 9,000 tcs. less than a month ago, and only 500 tcs. more than a year ago, being 255,000 tcs. But the total, including this country, was 593,780 tcs., against 584,453 last month and 585,713 last year, showing an increase over a year ago of 8,000 tcs., and over a month ago of 9,000 tcs. in round numbers. Beside, the Chicago stocks on the first of the month, given in our last, were about as expected, though a little over the estimate on ribs. The receipts of hogs on Tuesday were about as expected, and small, being 27,000, with a strong market, at unchanged prices, but 34,000 estimated for Thursday, with 10,000 in Kansas City and 5,000 at Omaha. Yet, notwithstanding this and stronger grain markets, prices opened lower and did not recover the loss at the close by within one or two points, chiefly the latter, notwithstanding corn closed up very strong, at 3c. advance for the day West and 3c. New York, after selling 1c. higher than the bottom price, on

hot winds reported in some portions of the corn belt, from which damage was feared to the late and somewhat reduced acreage, though condition is fine, barring its backwardness, and the stand very even in most sections, showing very good color and strong root and growth, which, with ample moisture in most parts of the region is likely to enable corn to stand pretty severe droughts in hot weather from this time on, but the late season and low prices have given great confidence to the local trade and outside speculators in the future of this staple, in which there is almost as much speculation now as in wheat, and this is extending to provisions. Hence the heavy sales by packers, including Armour, early this week, and Cudahy and the Cudahy Packing Company at the close of last week, together with Swift's free sales on Wednesday of this week, especially of ribs and lard, have been readily absorbed, with only a 5c. reaction from the top prices of the week. This shows a much wider market and a much stronger under current, and it looks as though the packers were losing control of it. But whether their heavy sales were made to break prices and shake out their followers, to get in again for another advance, or whether they were bona fide realization of profits, thinking the advance had culminated, it is difficult to say. The market acted more as if the latter was the case, and as if outsiders and the trade were absorbing the stuff that was thrown over by the packers. Yet, in spite of this appearance, there is a general belief in the trade that some of the leading packers, if not a majority of them, are really bulls on the situation, and that they are working the market for higher prices. At all events, we have had, for a holiday week, a really active market in speculative articles, with some business on the spot in these same staples, especially lard, of which 1,250 tcs. were sold in New York on Tuesday and Wednesday, chiefly at 4.15c., part for export and part for the local trade, which is more for the period named than for some time past, indicating that with decreasing stocks on the other side Europe is liable to come in again for supplies, if our market shows continued steadiness. This, however, is more likely to hold good of the English markets than of the Continental, the latter having bought lard for July, August and September shipment very freely some time since in Chicago, according to the packers, as published in our previous reviews. The receipts of hogs have run quite a little smaller, though this is usual on a

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EUROPEAN ADVERTISEMENTS.

(SEE PAGES 43 AND 45 ALSO.)

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holiday week, especially as we had three days in succession the present week this year. The quality, however, is still running good, there being very few rough hogs or light pigs in market, which latter still command a sharp premium over medium and heavy weights, but the average still continues to be quite a little under that of a year ago. At all events, the market is getting into a much more healthy and interesting position, with a tendency to growing speculation or investment demand, and to still higher prices, as the late advance still leaves the present level remarkably low, though considerably above the low record of the past two crops. In beef products there has been a little more activity also, since our last, and a slow but gradual tendency toward higher prices, in sympathy partly with hog products, but chiefly on the scarcity of cattle available at this season of the year. The sales of last week of city packed beef exceeded the figures reported in our last, there being over 300 tcs. of extra India mess and over 500 bbls. of family and packet, at our revised quotations. There were sales after the close of our report last Friday of 6 tanks of Western lard at 3.95c. to local refiners, while last Saturday's Havana steamer took out 500 tcs. of city lard, in iron-bound packages, at 4.40c., and 125 boxes of city and Eastern clear bellies at 6c., dry salted.

On Tuesday the pork market in Chicago opened 5c. higher, to break 10c., recover 7½c., lose 2½c. and advance 10c., closing 10c. up for the day on September and 12½c. on July. Lard opened 7½c. higher on September, lost it, and recovered 5c., closing 5c. up for the day, both on July and September. Ribs opened 5c. higher, lost it, advanced 7½c., and fell back 5c., to recover 2½c., closing 5c. higher for the day; 750 tcs. of cash Western lard sold in New York chiefly at 4.15c., but mostly early, with 4.20c. quoted at the close, with only 50 tcs. of city for refining reported at 3.70c., though 1,000 tcs. iron-bound ditto were taken for Wednesday's Havana steamer at 4.40, together with 125 boxes of clear bellies at 6c., dry salted. There were two tanks of lard sold early on Tuesday at 3.87½c. to local refiners, but the closing was 3.92½@3.95c. There were moderate sales of city pickled shoulders at 5@5½c., the inside prices in round lots, and for not strictly fresh cured, and 8½@9½c. for city pickled hams. In rib bellies only a small trade was reported at 5½c. for 12-lb. loose, with 6c. bid and 6½c. asked for 10-lb. and a fair business in smoking at 6½@7c., local sales averaging 2,000 to 3,000 pieces a day of these different cuts of city meats in New York. In Western scarcely anything has been done for the Eastern markets, so far as reported, and that little at reduced quotations of last week.

On Wednesday prices of product in Chicago opened 10c. off on pork, to vacillate between that and 7½c. higher during the day, closing 2½c. under Tuesday's prices. Lard opened 2½c. off and broke 5c. more, to recover 2½c., closing 5c. off for the day, as well as ribs, in all of which there was a very fair trade, mostly in round lots. In New York 250 cash lard were sold at 4.15c. for Western, 4 tanks ditto at 3.90c. to refiners and 50 tcs. of city at 3.70c. for refining. Only a couple of hundred barrels of pork were reported at unchanged prices, though 500 were done on

Tuesday at the former range, for the West Indies. There were fair sales of city meats, in jobbing lots, to the local trade at Tuesday's prices, but no outside trade was reported. Hogs were quiet and unchanged at the prices of Tuesday and Friday, there having been scarcely a change during the week in the New York market. The demand for neutral lard has been quiet at 31 florins in Rotterdam, for prompt shipment from here, with a moderate spot trade at 5c. Chicago and 5½c. New York.

(For Later Report See Page 40.)

TALLOW AND STEARINE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

TALLOW.—A lull, after the late activity, is the chief feature in the market for beef fats and their products, since our last. Yet there have been only two days for the transaction of business, to this writing, since then, and there have appeared to be but a few orders in the market, or they have been held in abeyance, owing to light offering of all these products, following the late reduction of supplies. Prices have been maintained at the previous advance, both East and West, while city tallow has been still further enhanced in value, owing to the more free purchases made near the close last week at 3½c. in tierces, of which 3,000 were given in one lot. Following this there have been considerable sales, in lots of 100 to 200 hds. of city at 3½c., at which the market has ruled firm, while there has been a fair demand for country at 3½@3¾c., or about ½c. better than last week, in sympathy with city. The sales of city at that price have been 200 hds. on Saturday and 150 more on Tuesday, for export, while on Wednesday another 250 were reported at 3½c., supposed also to be for shipment, which, together with the usual weekly deliveries, have pretty well cleaned up this week's production. The sales of country have been about 75,000 lb daily at the above range of prices. Edible has been quoted firm at 3½c. for country and 3¾c. for city, with only small transactions reported. In Chicago there has been only a small business reported, on light offerings, at late full prices, with sales of Morris' at 3½c. there, No. 1 packers' at 3½c., with that bid and 3¾c. asked, while 2½c. has been bid and paid for No. 2, with some brands held as high at 2¾c. There has been some talk in the trade over the proposed rate of duty in the new tariff bill, which is said to have been fixed at ½c. per lb against 1c. per lb under the McKinley bill and no duty at all under the Wilson bill. But with a continual surplus production over home consumption, it is likely to be a dead letter, as "protection" of most farm products is only in name.

STEARINES have been nominal, so far as reported, in lard, at 5½c. asked for city in New York and 5½c. for Western, with little offered or wanted, so far as known. Refiners who press their own stearine are keeping their production within their own wants, while the refiners who do not press their own stearine are believed to be supplied on old contracts, both with city and Western pressers. Exporters have reported no business or demand. In oleo stearine there was a dispo-

sition early to force prices up, especially at the West, as noted in our last, owing to the late heavy sales in that market taking the surplus off and committing some of the pressers ahead. But toward midweek asking prices receded from 4¾c. to 4½c., at which 50,000 to 100,000 lb were quoted on Wednesday in the Chicago market, while 4½c. has been the nominal price in New York most of the time since our last, with only 50,000 lb reported at that figure. In yellow grease stearine 150 tcs. have been taken in New York at 3½c., for export, while white is held at 3 5-16c., with 3½c. about the market to sell. Otherwise nothing has been reported, East or West, up to this writing, exporters being generally out of the market, while pressers are well sold up, or ahead.

OLEO OILS have also been less active, at the advance quoted in our last, to 40 florins Rotterdam, at which only a few hundred barrels have since been reported, for Harrison's and Eastman's extra. The large sales made at the West and here last week for July shipment, have pretty well taken up the production of both Eastern and Western pressers for this month, and while they could find a market at spot prices, if not more, for later shipment, namely, 40 florins in Rotterdam, they still refuse to sell beyond this month. Supplies, however, are light on the other side and holders are disposed to increase their purchases, giving the market a very firm tone. No steamer arrived in Rotterdam until late Wednesday, and hence no larger business to midweek. Packers still refuse to sell beyond this month's shipment.

GREASES have been a little more steadily held, in sympathy with tallow, but demand has not been sufficient to advance prices, though the late bottom figure of 2c. in New York for common brown is no longer quoted, all pressure to sell having been removed from the market, leaving 2½c. as the bottom of the market for dark brown, while 3½c. is the top, or about, on white, with only moderate transactions, either for home or export, reported since our last, exporters preferring the better grades of tallow still, at these prices, to low grades of soap stock, as the cost of bleaching and purifying low grade stocks, at the differences now existing between them and better grades, is too much to give advantage to the lower priced stocks.

ANIMAL OILS have shown quite a little improvement in demand for lard, as the late advance in the raw material has held, and given more confidence to buyers, in the future of prices and in the permanency of the advance in oil to 36@37c. for new make of prime city, though 35@36c. would be about the market to sell important quantities, either of city or of Western, and there has been a very fair business done for a holiday week at our quotations. The best grades of neatsfoot oil have been in a little better jobbing demand, at steady prices. Other grades have been quiet but unchanged in price, with very little demand reported from the tanners for degras.

(For Later Report see Page 40.)

The work of construction on the new plant of the Roberts Cotton Oil Co., of Chattanooga, Tenn., at Kennett, Mo., has already commenced, and will be pushed vigorously to completion.

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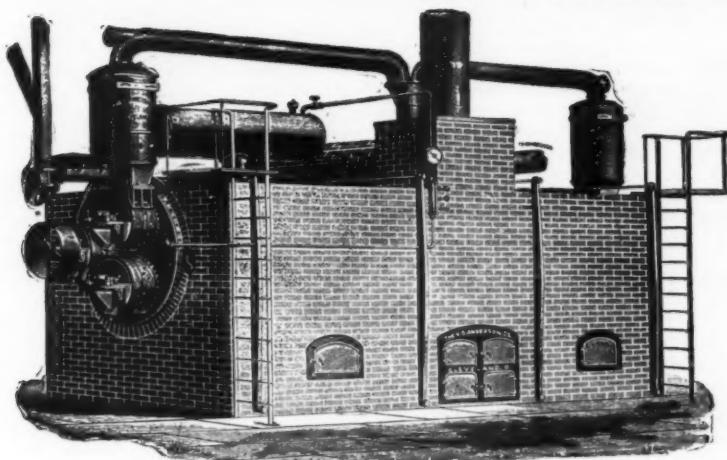
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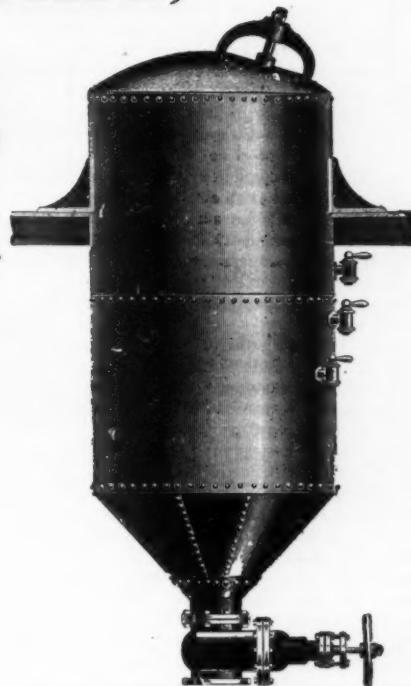
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Prevents Fermentation
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Gives the Meat a
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Prevents Rapid
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FULL DIRECTIONS IN EACH PACKAGE.

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The Boar's Head Picture is on every Package of
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CHANGES IN PROVISION TRADE RULES OF THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE

A committee of the New York Produce Exchange has recently been at work revising the rules governing the provision trade. These rules have not been changed since May, 1890. Trade conditions have, however, changed so severely in the meantime that the rules are out of date. As a matter of fact, export and distributing trade in provisions at the port of New York has during the last few years suffered a severe decline as far as New York merchants participating in it are concerned. The tendency has been to cut loose entirely from the middleman or broker. Large foreign buyers now deal almost exclusively with the Western packers, and practically the only business left for New York merchants is the distribution of supplies to the smaller markets nearby and a fair West India export trade. The statistics of exports do not indicate the changed conditions, as provisions continued to be shipped via this port in large quantities by the Western packers, as a result of the frequent opportunities for shipment and the superior accommodations and quick transit afforded this class of business by the transatlantic lines, which always place their best steamers on the New York service.

It is not believed that the revision of the rules will make any change in the conditions just noted, but it was considered necessary to bring the rules up to date. The committee recently posted a notice on the Exchange asking for suggestions, and their amendments to the rules, with one or two exceptions, have been accepted by the trade. One change has been to make the provision that "each warehouse receipt must be for 250 barrels at one place," apply only to receipts for mess pork to be delivered on contract," or, in other words, it does not apply to spot business.

In the rules for cured meats the provision has been eliminated that "on contracts for delivery of meats three (3) days' written notice shall be given, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, and not less than one hundred (100) packages shall be delivered at one time and in one place except to complete a contract." The requirement, by adding the words "unless otherwise stipulated," has also been eliminated that all packages of meats sold on contract "there must be marked, with brand or stencil plate, the packer's name and location, the number of pieces and the weight."

Under the heading of "Description of Meats," the following definition of "New York shoulders" has been inserted: "New York shoulders shall be made from small smooth hogs, shank cut off one inch above the knee joint, butted about one inch from the blade bone, neck and breast flap taken off, and trimmed close and smooth."

The rule regarding "the saltage of meats" has been amended so as to read:

In case of no specific agreement, the saltage allowed on bulk meats shall be (1 per cent.) one per cent.; but should the buyer or seller object, the inspector shall sweep as many drafts as he may consider necessary, and the percentage thus ascertained shall be binding on both parties.

Some decided changes in the rule regarding "weights of meats" have been made. It now reads:

About five hundred pounds net shall constitute a box of Cumberland or other English cuts of middles and five hundred and fifty to six hundred pounds for shoulders and hams; and all boxes containing over six hundred pounds of meat to have a third strap around the box when such is required at time of purchase.

All settlements of contracts shall be made

on the above basis, but the number of boxes called for in contract must be delivered, and the difference, if any, settled for at the market price of day of delivery.

"Unless otherwise agreed" has been added to the requirement that "all standard provisions shall be packed in new cooperage as provided for in the rules." The cooperage rule has been amended so as to read:

Barrels and tierces shall be new and made of well-seasoned white or burr oak, free from objectionable sap. The dimensions of barrels shall be about as follows: States five-eighths inch thick and thirty inches long; heads eighteen inches, one inch thick in center and three-eighths at bevel; hoops either hickory, white oak, other good wood or iron; barrels not less than eleven-sixteenths hooped when with wood. Tierces for hams or beef shall be as follows: Dimensions about thirty-two inches long; twenty to twenty-one inch heads; staves chamfered at the head; quality of staves and hoops same as on barrels; staves three-quarters inch thick; heads same as barrels; eleven-sixteenths hooped.

It is now provided that "standard mess pork" shall be packed between Oct. 1 and April 1. This supersedes the rule that "hog products packed between Nov. 1 and March 1, shall alone be classed as standard."

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK REVIEW.

Records for the past week show cattle and sheep steady with hogs a little lower in value. Receipts with comparisons as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|--------------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Kansas City | 23,506 | 74,204 | 19,628 |
| Same week 1896 | 25,379 | 42,174 | 19,226 |
| Same week 1895 | 21,319 | 29,314 | 3,313 |
| Same week 1894 | 28,976 | 25,304 | 5,973 |
| Chicago | 42,200 | 190,800 | 59,200 |
| Omaha | 15,600 | 36,600 | 8,700 |
| St. Louis | 10,500 | 23,000 | 11,000 |
| Kansas City | 23,500 | 74,200 | 19,600 |
| Total | 91,800 | 324,600 | 98,500 |
| Previous week | 94,100 | 312,000 | 87,300 |
| Same week 1896 | 93,500 | 215,500 | 95,800 |
| Same week 1895 | 83,800 | 148,100 | 65,400 |
| Same week 1894 | 53,300 | 59,900 | 14,800 |
| Same week 1893 | 112,300 | 193,100 | 87,000 |

Rather a small supply of native beef cattle on the market for the past week; the prices were somewhat firmer. A bunch of 1,280-lb average sold at \$4.90, some 1,672-lb sold at \$4.85, and by far the largest portion of the sales made at over \$4.50. One bunch of high grade Shorthorns brought a very fancy price; in fact, it is now seven weeks since such a price was paid before; they were purchased here last March weighing 1,244-lb average, at \$4.50; they were fed well, showing a gain of 3 lb per day for feeding, and passed the scale this week at 1,547-lb average at \$5.10 per 100 lb. The supply of export cattle was rather short. Native cows and heifers were also in short supply, and for the week the total amount was not more than 1,000 head. Native cows, 1,230-lb average, sold as high as \$3.85; some weighing 1,090 lb sold at \$3.65, and the bulk ranged from \$2.25 up to the highest point. Native heifers of 822-lb average sold at \$4.30, some 847-lb average sold at \$4; anything of good nature brought \$3.50. Native bulls sold as high as \$4, but not many of this grade; some of an average of 2,170 sold at \$3.20; of an average of 820 sold at \$2.90. Fed Texas and Western cattle were in fair supply, some 1,113-lb average fed Texas going at \$4.20, some 1,165-lb going at \$4.07 1/2. Some Western steers of 1,305-lb average sold at \$4.20, some 1,341-lb average sold at \$4.10. Western cows of 936-lb average went at \$2.65. Some Old Mexico cows, fed in Kansas, of 712-lb average, went at \$2.25, and a bunch of 732-lb average went at \$2.60. Some Western heifers of 661-lb average sold at

\$3.77 1/2. Some Colorado steers of 1,253-lb average sold as high as \$4.25. The grass Texas in fair supply, some 1,170-lb steers sold as high as \$3.65, but the bulk ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.30 per 100 lb. Some Texas cows went as high as \$3.20. Some 840-lb average sold at \$2.85. The bulk ranging from \$2.25 up. Texas heifers of 676-lb average sold at \$2.80, some 687-lb average sold at \$3.25. Some Texas bulls of 1,045-lb average sold at \$2.30, some 1,285 at \$2.50. The supply of stockers and feeders was small, not equal to the demand, therefore they easily recovered in value what was lost in the last few weeks, as high as \$4.30 paid for some 950-lb average. During the week, owing to the decreased supply, the market on the whole may be called strong.

Hogs opened on Monday morning the tops at \$3.32 1/2, the bulk at \$3.22 1/2 to \$3.30. Considerable excitement on Tuesday, when they advanced to \$3.47 1/2 for tops, to \$3.27 1/2 to \$3.40 for the bulk. However, lower prices in the surrounding markets caused the packers here to follow suit, and on Wednesday the tops were \$3.42 1/2, the bulk at \$3.30 to \$3.40. It was a saggy market then for the balance of the week, and Saturday finally closed at \$3.35 for the top and \$3.22 1/2 to \$3.27 1/2 for the bulk, and the feeling was not strong. There were not many Southwestern hogs on the market and very few Southern poor hogs; the quality for the whole week was fairly good. The demand from the Eastern buyers was not large, while heavy hogs were competed for in the early part of the week, the prices sagged toward the close of the week, and they suffered more than those of lighter grades.

There was quite a sprinkling of spring lambs on the market, ranging all the way from \$4.50 to as high as \$5, some 77-lb average selling at last figure. Some of 62-lb average sold as low as \$4. Some Colorado spring lambs of 75-lb average sold as high as \$5, and a bunch of 600, 58-lb average, sold at \$4. Some fed Colorados of 91-lb average at \$3.50. Some Colorado ewes of 80-lb average sold at \$3.90. Some Utahs of 89-lb average sold at \$3.15. Some Oregon of 74-lb average sold at \$2.80. Some 500 New Mexican lambs of 60-lb average sold as low as \$3.95. Some New Mexican sheep of 94-lb average sold at \$3.60, some 88-lb average at \$3.50, and a lot of New Mexican mixed, 70-lb average, sold at \$3. A lot of Texas of 72-lb average sold at \$2.90, and a lot of mixed, 94-lb average, sold at \$3.55.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

The firm of J. G. Johnson & Son, wholesale butchers in San Francisco, has filed a petition in insolvency. Its liabilities aggregate \$25,000, assets \$24,000, of which one-half is encumbered.

The Public Market and Packing Company, of Boston, has made an assignment to Frank J. Flemings, S. S. Pike, James F. Bunting and Burnett B. Hart. The firm has branches in Lawrence, Lowell, Worcester and Manchester, N. H. By the last report the company owes about \$100,000. The company is incorporated under the Maine laws, and its Boston places of business are at 880 to 894 Washington street and 1210 Tremont street. Judgments amounting to \$25,000 have been entered against the Bush Provision Company, meat packers, of Erie, Pa.

FIRES AND CASUALTIES.

The slaughter house of William Graf, in Lancaster, Ohio, was recently destroyed by fire. Loss, \$1,200.

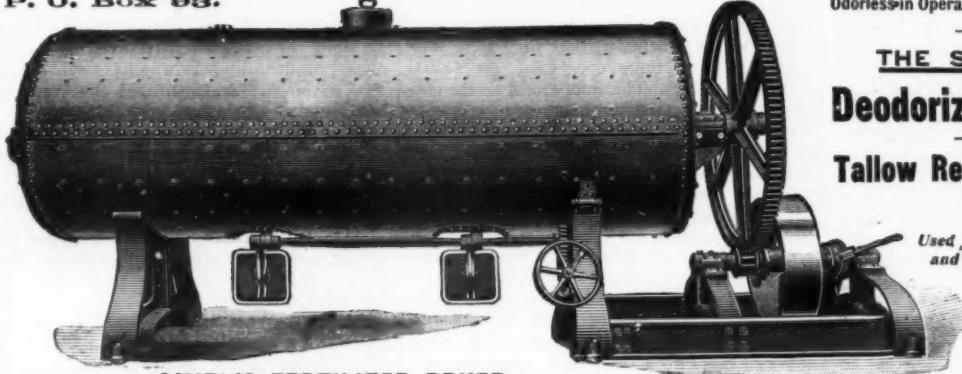
Fire recently caused a loss to H. Sullivan, market, Cohoes, N. Y., of \$500, which is covered by insurance.

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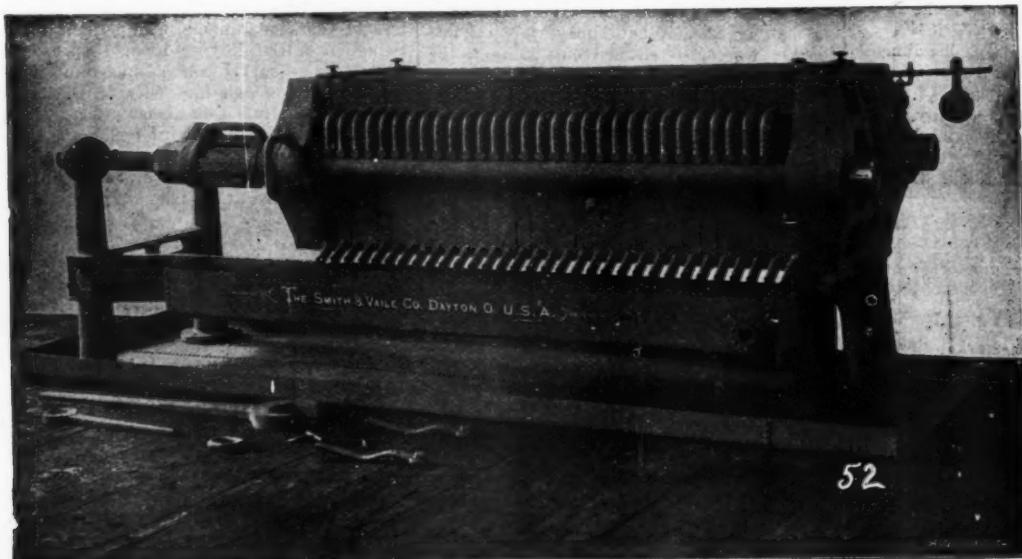
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HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—This market continues to strengthen and is virtually destitute of numerous varieties. In view of the scarcity of stock the disparity in leather and hide prices will, if it be regulated within a limited period, be settled by a decided advance in the price of leather. The prospect here of lower priced hides is remote and the disposition on the part of the packers to avail themselves of everything in sight is too obvious to require any comment. The accumulations consist almost exclusively of old stock. The quotations indicate the strength of the market. We quote:

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, have had a brisk call at 10½c., with all holders looking for an advance figure.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED, 60 lb and up, have again advanced to 10c., and are strong at the price.

COLORADO STEERS have sold in small lots and remain firm at 9c.

No. 1 TEXAS are in active request at 10½c.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb and up, are firm at 9½@9¾c.; under 55 lb, 10½c.

BRANDED COWS continue in limited supply and remain steady at 9c.

NATIVE BULLS have had a better call and are now in fair request at 8@8½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market is very strong and operators anticipate a brisk demand at top-notch prices. Tanners are manifesting more of a disposition to buy, and prospects all around seem very encouraging. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands, remain steady at 9c.

No. 1 EXTREMES are in increased demand, and have gone to 9½c. with 9¾c. asked.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, are in light supply and have advanced to 9c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have had a good call and are now quotable at 8c.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, have moved freely and are now offering at 9c. for No. 1 and 8c. for No. 2.

NATIVE BULLS are in slightly more active request and are selling 7¾c.

CALFSKINS, despite reports to the contrary, are selling at 11½@12c., and the demand has somewhat weakened.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, have sold in the No. 1 quality at 10½c.

DEACONS have sold in large instalments at 45@47½c.

SLUNKS continue steady at 25c.

HORSE HIDES, in good quality, have sold at \$2.85. Some holders demand \$3.00.

SHEEPSKINS.—Market is firm, under light receipts, despite an indifferent demand. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, 75c.@\$1.25.

COUNTRY PELTS, 70c.@\$1.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 27@18c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 10@30c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The packer hide market shows a steady advance all along the line—the old stocks being entirely sold out of this market. The outlook could scarcely be stronger for even higher prices than the present asking ones. Packers talk openly of the prices of the boom year, and such a thing is not at all improbable, for if the labor troubles do not assume more gigantic proportions than at present in sight, it is reasonable to suppose that we are on the eve of a quiet, steady, but pronounced era of prosperity at least for the next two years to come. During the past

month at several times it was broadly hinted that the prices of hides were manipulated to a certain end, that the actual facts did not justify those prices; those behind the scenes, who were familiar with the quantity of hides held by the packers, were not of this opinion. Their words, however, in a general measure were not believed by the general run of tanners, who could not believe but that a larger stock of hides were held than was the actual fact; such tanners have therefore let a golden opportunity pass them by; they at last are forced to the conclusion that they were mistaken and that there does exist an actual shortage of hides. The comparison of the output on a given article of one year with another is a pretty good index, yet still this is often at fault, as the compilers of such statistics sometimes ignore some important bearings that materially affect their calculations. The steady increase of population, the steady acceptance of circumstances by the general body of farmers of this country (who are getting accustomed to low prices, and therefore are more ready to supply their wants in the purchase of shoes, harness and other articles unto which the consumption of hides go into effect), will make more demand for the finished product of leather than for at least two years. There is no disputing the fact that once the general public get above satisfying their stomach wants, they next turn attention to their foot wear. To meet the increase of population, and the new demand which will spring from confidence, greater quantity of hides will continue to be demanded; but at the same time, while the general demand for beef may be augmented, the laboring classes have ceased in a general measure to rely as much on beef as in former years; the large mass of our laboring men are now more given to the hog and sheep product, as can be realized by the tremendous increase of our sheep slaughter; therefore the slaughter of cattle will not increase in proportion to the others, and as several times before alluded to, no matter what the price of hides, packers will not slaughter for that alone; the beef demand will regulate the slaughter. It is therefore but natural to see high prices for hides, and only some fresh disaster, now unlooked for on the financial horizon, can make hides much cheaper than present prices for the next six months to come.

SHEEPSKINS.—Sales of the past week have pretty well cleaned up the market, so that at present writing there are very few sheepskins on hand. What are called clipped or close shorn sold this week at 20½c., less Chicago freight. Some pulling shearlings sold as high as 28c. What lambs were on this market were also cleaned out; in fact, the supply was not equal to the demand.

BOSTON.

Trading is more active and Eastern tanners seem disposed to emulate the example of the wild and wooly Western fraternity, although they continue decidedly more cautious. Bostonians are still skeptical on the question of short supply. We quote:

BUFF HIDES, 8½c.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 8¾c.

CALFSKINS.—This market is mainly distinguished for short supply and high prices.

SHEEPSKINS.—Little doing but prices well maintained.

PHILADELPHIA.

A general slight advance has been noted and indications of early briskness seem well founded. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 9@9½c.

CITY COWS, 8½@9c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 8@8½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8@8½c.

BULLS (all weights), 7½@8c.

CALFSKINS.—Stock scarce and a reported advance 10c. per lb.

SHEEPSKINS.—New stock continues in active request. We quote:

CITY PELTS (July), \$1.

SHEARLINGS, 25c.

LAMB SKINS, 35c.

NEW YORK.

This market is very strong with advances all along the line. The past week has yielded a good profit to brokers who have sold a great deal of stock. A feature of the week has been several single carload sales.

No. 1 NATIVES, 60 lb and up, sold freely at 10½c., and holders are expecting increased prices.

BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, remain very steady at 9¾c.

SIDE-BRANDED STEERS have not had a very active call and are quotable at 8½@8¾c.

CITY COWS, 9c.

NATIVE BULLS, 7¾c.

COUNTRY COWS, 8½@8¾c.

CALFSKINS are achieving rapid strides toward the summit of high prices and are quotable at 17c. for No. 1 and 15c. for No. 2.

HORSE HIDES are still offering at \$2.50 @\$2.75.

SHEEPSKINS.—There is little business, trading being decidedly apathetic. Prices range for the general run of pelts from 25c. to \$1.25, although very inferior stock has sold at 10c., and extremely high class skins at \$1.35.

SUMMARY.

The packers now seem to have things very much in accordance with their views. Hides are commanding figures which must yield material margins, and the demand strengthens with the passage of each day. However, while conditions at present and the outlook are both favorable to packers, it would hardly seem good policy in view of earlier experiences, to force prices to too great an altitude, as the proverbial worm will take his accustomed turn some time, and the after effects are not usually palatable. The Chicago market derived a most invigorating effect from the adoption of the new tariff. While the passage of the bill was generally conceded long in advance, its actual materialization has caused a considerable flutter in hide circles. There will, of course, be a large increase in the price of foreign hides, and it is said that the tanners will petition for a reduction of the duty to 10 or 15 per cent. The Boston market has assumed a more active condition and the "City of Fraternal Affection" has taken on higher prices just to show that there are no hard feelings against Chicago. Much stock has been moved in New York City and in one or two instances sales are reported at a slight advance on current rates.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 10½c.; No. 1 butt-branded steers, 60 lb and up, 9½@10c.; Colorado steers, 60-lb., 9c.; No. 1 Texas, 10½c.; No. 1 native cows, 55 lb and up, free of brands, 9½@9¾c.; under 55 lb, 10½c.; branded cows, 9c.; native bulls, 8@8½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands, 9c.; No. 2, 8½c.; No. 1 extremes, 9½c.; No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 9c.; branded steers and cows, 8c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 9c.; No. 2, 8c.; native bulls, 7¾c.; calfskins, 11½@12c.; kips, No. 1, 10½c.; deacons, 45@47½c.; slunks, 25c.; horse hides, \$2.85; sheepskins—packer pelts, 75c.@\$1.25; country pelts, 70c.@\$1; packer shearlings, 27@18c.; country shearlings, 10@30c.



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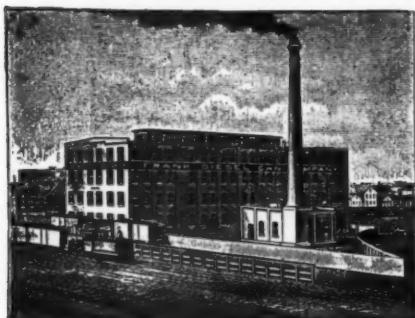
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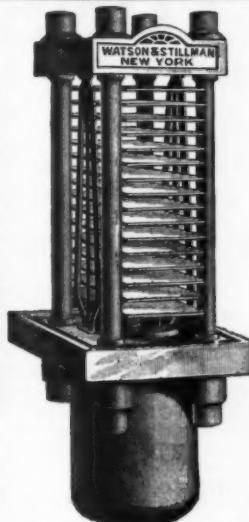
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**OUR YELLOW BOOK
SEE COUPON PAGE 22.**

NEW YORK—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 10 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; butt-branded steers, 60 lb and up, 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; side-branded steers, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; city cows, 9c.; native bulls, 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; country cows, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; calfskins, 17@15c.; horse hides, \$2.50@\$2.75; sheepskins, 25c.@\$1.25.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; New England hides, 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 8@8 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; country cows, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 9c.; country bulls, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8c.

HIDELETS.

The premises of Chas. A. Schieren & Co., manufacturers of leather belting, located at 45-51 Ferry street, New York City, were visited by fire on Wednesday evening. The loss is estimated at \$2,500.

The U. S. Leather Co. claim that they control a large quantity of hides and have much leather in process and that the tariff will not have an adverse influence on their business.

Thos. Keck, of Keck, Mosser & Co., the large scrap leather tanners, purchased a few carloads of butt-brands and heavy natives this week.

Burk Bros., the well known Philadelphia tanners, are putting out 10,500 skins daily.

Moritz Neuman, the Ferry street, New York City, leather dealer, has a contract from the U. S. Government whereby he controls all of its leather scraps for one year.

Frank Opitz, foreman at the tannery of J. C. Loppe & Sons, Allegheny, Pa., died on the 6th inst. from the effects of the heat.

The tannery of Geo. F. Zeller, of Buffalo, N. Y., was recently damaged by fire.

Dr. Kistler, of the celebrated Boston leather firm of Kistler, Lesh & Co., was in the New York market buying hides the latter part of last week.

J. O. Dwyer, of Henry Boston & Sons, leather dealers, of Liverpool, Eng., is visiting the hide and leather centers of this country. He expects to return to England the last of the month.

The Hide and Leather Bank, at present located in the Healey Building, corner of Gold and Ferry streets, New York City, will shortly move to quarters more central and commodious in the handsome new building on William street.

EXPORTS OF BUTTER INCREASING.

Exports of butter from the port of New York to Europe last week amounted in round numbers to 12,500 packages, which is the largest total for any one week during the present season. This brings the total exports to Europe since the season opened, or since May 1, up to 62,000 tubs, against 29,000 tubs during the corresponding period of last year. The export movement set in earlier this year than usual, but the height of the season has not yet been reached.

Members of the butter trade are apparently hopeful of a large export business this season. Exports last year, it will be recalled, were much larger than for several years previous, and what is of more importance, the quality was much better. Indeed, some dealers regard the present favorable exports as a direct result of the satisfaction with which American butter was received in Great Britain last season. Several years ago a considerable amount of poor butter was sent from here, and as a result the foreign demand fell off heavily. It is generally believed, however, that the reputation gained by American butter in English markets last year has gone far toward removing this earlier prejudice. This season's butter is said to be unusually fine owing to the cool weather and frequent rains,

as a result of which fresh feed for cattle has been abundant. Exporters are moreover paying close attention to quality, dealers stating that they can sell only the finest goods for foreign trade. Creamery men are also paying more attention to the requirements of the foreign markets, particularly in the way of color and salting.

Altogether the prospect for a larger trade than that of last season is said to be good so long as the price in this market remains low. The British purchaser will not, however, it is claimed, take much butter from this country at high prices. When butter gets up to 18 or 20 cents in New York the export demand usually begins to slacken.

AMERICAN BUTTER FOR AUSTRALIA.

Vancouver, B. C., July 6.—Sixty tons of butter have arrived here from New York and will be forwarded to Sydney by the Warimoo. This is the first shipment of American butter ever sent to Australia.

NO BUTTERINE FOR GUADALOUPE.

Washington, July 5.—Under instructions of the State Department, United States Consul Dart, at Point-a-Pitre, Guadalupe, has been making an earnest effort to secure the reversal of a regulation in force there, forbidding the importation of butterine, a considerable quantity of which was formerly brought from the United States. A cablegram received from him to-day announces the failure of his efforts, the authorities having returned a final refusal to his application.

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DO YOU WANT A POSITION? TRY A
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H. H. FERGUSON, President. R. C. WAGGNER, Treasurer. J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

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WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

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"DELMONICO" COTTON OIL. This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" SALAD OIL. A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists, Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32° Fahr.

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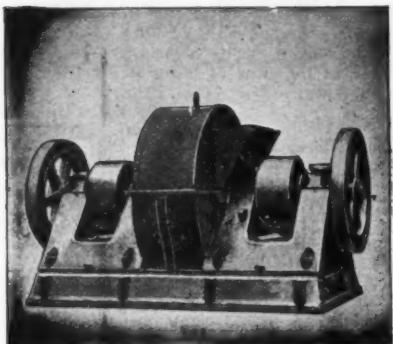
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COTTONSEED OIL.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

A HOLIDAY WEEK AND MARKET

is about all there is to be said of cotton oil products since our last, which closed on Friday, from which until Tuesday no business whatever was done. There has been no new feature in the situation, at home or abroad, though there have been a few small orders in the market from both sources, some of which were filled on Tuesday at 24c. for 200 bbls. of choice, f. o. b., and 200 bbls. in job lots, at the same price, regular delivery, for prime summer yellow. Yet the situation abroad is said to be less encouraging to holders of oil than has been generally supposed, outside the chief producers, as stocks in France of American cotton oil, as well as of sesame and peanut oils, are larger than expected; notwithstanding the short crop of last year in the two latter staples, which seem to have turned out as most short crops do, long, at the end of the season, owing to higher prices, substitution of competing products, and economy in their use. In addition, exports of American cotton oil to Marseilles alone are said to approximate 100,000 bbls. more this year than last, the bulk of which has been taken from Southern ports, and has therefore gone out of the country without attracting the usual attention to the volume of the movement. As to the amount now in the Marseilles market, no figures are given, but it is said to be ample for near future wants. On the other hand, holders here are calculating on a two or three weeks' longer season than usual for old oil, owing to the backwardness of the cotton crop. Upon this point, J. J. Caffery, of the Kentucky Refining Co., Louisville, who was in New York dur-



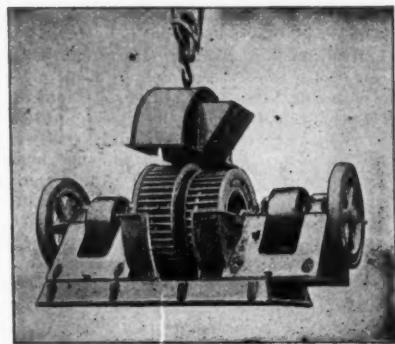
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Are used by nearly every large packing house and fertilizer establishment in the United States. References:

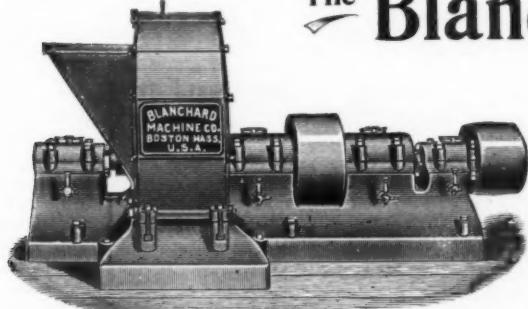
Armour & Co., Chicago and Kansas City.
Swift & Co., Chicago, Kansas City and East St. Louis.
Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb.

Write for Catalogue and full Descriptive Matter.

We manufacture machinery for equipping complete fertilizer plants, consisting of Disintegrators, Bone Breakers, Mixing Pans, Screening Elevators, Engines, Boilers, Shafting, Pulleys, etc.



Stedman Foundry and Machine Works, **AURORA, IND.**



The Blanchard Disintegrator

IS THE ONLY UP TO DATE MACHINE.

It is the result of scientific design, backed up by careful tests and long experience. It is not everybody that can build a Disintegrator that will give satisfaction under severe conditions and hard service. To accomplish this result

THE CONSTRUCTION MUST BE OF THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE.

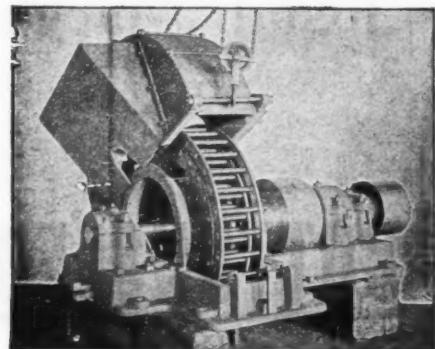
The **Blanchard Disintegrator** will grind Bone, Glue, Tankage, Soap Powder, Caustic, Salt, Chemicals, Sticky and Resinous material, and in fact any brittle or soft material.

Write for catalogue giving full information regarding your material.

BLANCHARD MACHINE CO.,

**308 Congress St.,
BOSTON, MASS.**

ESTABLISHED 1861.



The ORIGINAL HOLMES & BLANCHARD CO.'S Improved Disintegrators.

THESE MILLS WILL GRIND RAW AND STEAMED BONES, TANKAGE, CHEMICALS, GLUE AND OTHER HARD MATERIALS.

We manufacture all machinery for equipping Fertilizer Plants complete, including Mixers, Elevators and Screens of every description, Automatic Cars, etc. Experienced Engineers furnished to lay out work. Blue prints furnished and estimates given.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

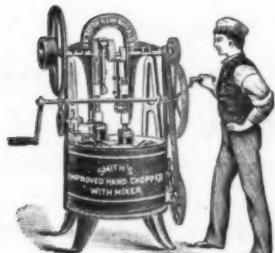
HOLMES & BLANCHARD CO.

37 Charlestown Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Be sure and write us for Prices and Catalogue before placing orders.

SMITH'S PATENT BUFFALO CHOPPERS

WITH SELF-MIXERS.



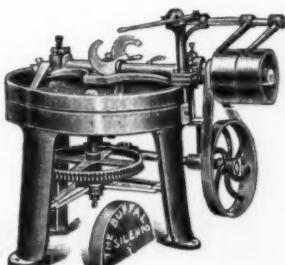
These CHOPPERS are known the world over and need no further recommend.

SEVEN (7) SIZES.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Latest Improved Silent Meat Cutter.

THE BUFFALO.



With our latest improvements we now have the Simplest, Strongest, and Most Durable Silent Cutter in the world.

If you want a Silent Cutter be sure and try a BUFFALO.

SENT ON TRIAL.

Write us for catalogue and full particulars.

Address: JOHN E. SMITH & SONS, 50 Broadway, BUFFALO, N. Y.

WANT AND FOR SALE ADS. can be found on PAGE 45.

ing the week, says that the cotton crop generally is two or three weeks late, and promises to be that much behind an average harvest, unless unusually favorable weather prevails from now until the end of the season. On Wednesday no new business was reported, outside of the jobbing trade, though 600 bbls. of choice stock were delivered on old contracts, in New York, through shipment for Marseilles. Further than this absolutely nothing has been reported up to this writing in the New York market, while no business in the South has been heard of, and there has been neither confirmation nor denial of the rumor of last Friday, given in our last article, of important sales of crude in the Mississippi Valley at 16c., which is still quoted as about the market price in that section, while 15½c. was the last quotation on crude at Atlantic coast points, with very little offered in the latter section, or wanted by Northern refiners, as with hot weather the quality is still further deteriorated, and refiners are using prime summer oil instead. There has been nothing reported from the West, and it would appear that refiners there are still supplied from purchases made during the winter and spring months, as nothing whatever has been doing with that section for a long time past, so far as known. But whether Western refiners have sufficient to last them until another crop is a conundrum.

(For Later Report see Page 40.)

THE NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS.

The National Cash Register Company, of Dayton, Ohio, has just put on the market a large line of low priced detail adding registers. It offers registers as low as \$15. The No. 18, a detail adding register, with twenty-five keys, can be bought for \$25. The No. 19, which has an automatic cash drawer and twenty-five registering keys, is sold for \$40. These registers are put up in painted wooden cabinets, and can be seen at any of the sales offices of the company.***

COTTON OIL MILLS

ATTENTION!

A NEW will be put on the market MACHINE which will put DECORTICATED SEED in such shape that it can be shipped to very distant points and Foreign Countries without deteriorating or changing its condition, so that good oil can be pressed out of it after a term of several months, as good as from fresh seed. Those interested please apply to V. O. G., Box 211, THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER, 284 Pearl Street, New York.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

CHICAGO.

The stocks of provisions in Chicago at the close of business June 30 were as follows:

| | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|------------|------------|
| Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls. | 104,176 | 133,453 |
| Mess pork, winter pdk, season '95-'96. | 28,658 | 12,049 |
| Mess pork, winter pdk (old), '94-'95. | 76 | .. |
| Mess pork, summer packed, bbls. | 18 | 92 |
| Other kinds of barrelled pork, bbls. | 42,981 | 46,862 |
| P. S. lard, "contract" (new, old), tcs. | *283,046 | *209,095 |
| Other kinds of lard. | 8,717 | 8,052 |
| Short rib middles, lb. | 34,823,081 | 56,040,708 |
| Short clear m'dles, lb. | 1,247,665 | 3,010,052 |
| Extra short clear middles, lb. | 11,076,087 | 9,602,924 |
| Long clear m'dles, lb. | 570,052 | 681,552 |
| D. S. shoulders, lb. | 1,534,432 | 1,883,418 |
| S. P. shoulders, lb. | 4,385,238 | 4,512,428 |
| S. P. hams, lb. | 43,276,332 | 31,587,785 |
| D. S. bellies, lb. | 10,413,539 | 16,694,067 |
| S. P. bellies, lb. | 9,031,304 | 10,007,487 |
| S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lb. | 7,747,066 | 7,807,036 |
| S. P. B'st'n shdls, lb. | 3,850,808 | 2,744,176 |
| S. P. skin'd hams, lb. | 8,330,362 | 4,581,032 |
| Other cuts meats, lb. | 27,508,046 | 12,287,567 |

*Of which 43,102 tcs. were made previous to Oct. 1, 1896.

†Of which 750 tcs. were made previous to Oct. 1, 1895.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

| | Received. | Shipped. |
|------------------------|------------|------------|
| | June, '97 | June, '97 |
| Pork, bbls. | 29 | 16,271 |
| Lard, gr. weight, lb. | 6,050,877 | 39,450,208 |
| Meats, gr. weight, lb. | 14,346,960 | 79,563,266 |
| Live hogs, Number... | 774,987 | 97,123 |
| Dressed hogs, number | .. | 190 |

Average weight of hogs received June, 240; June, 1896, 249; June, 1895, 225.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

KANSAS CITY.

The stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the close of business June 30 were as follows:

| | 1897. | 1896. |
|----------------------------|------------|------------|
| Mess pork, bbls. | 1,379 | 4,279 |
| Other kinds pork, bbls. | 3,243 | 3,761 |
| P. S. lard "contract" tcs. | 18,732 | 19,082 |
| Other kinds lard, tcs. | 3,309 | 4,297 |
| Short rib m'dles, lb. | 11,780,582 | 6,456,137 |
| Short clear m'dles, lb. | 4,500,889 | 3,490,606 |
| Ex. S. C. m'dles, lb. | 3,242,185 | 4,987,945 |
| Long clear m'dles, lb. | 196,024 | 325,057 |
| D. S. shoulders, lb. | 3,229,291 | 3,709,607 |
| D. S. bellies, lb. | 3,897,000 | 2,082,646 |
| S. P. shoulders, lb. | 674,180 | 703,377 |
| S. P. hams, lb. | 18,933,059 | 12,406,621 |
| S. P. bellies, lb. | 6,619,509 | 4,943,587 |
| S. P. Cal. hams, lb. | 4,593,039 | 3,372,378 |
| S. P. skin'd hams, lb. | 2,139,482 | 749,554 |
| Other cuts meat, lb. | 14,306,076 | 9,183,835 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | June, '97. | June, '96. |
|-------------|------------|------------|
| Received. | 321,455 | 267,389 |
| Shipped. | 21,705 | 35,231 |
| Driven out. | 297,009 | 231,754 |

The popularity of the Forbes Indexed Coupon Books is still on the increase. More of them were sold the first six months in this year than in six months in last year. Their merit is unquestioned. Send to J. P. Forbes, Coshocton, Ohio, for free samples.***

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

SOUTH OMAHA.

The stocks of provisions in South Omaha, Neb., at the close of business June 30, were as follows:

| | June 30, 1897. | June 30, 1896. |
|--------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess Pork, bbls. | 783 | 2,322 |
| Other kinds bbl. Pork. | 4,003 | 4,821 |
| P. S. Lard, "Contract," tcs. | 4,211 | 4,204 |
| Other kinds Lard, tcs. | 792 | 2,451 |
| S. R. Middles, lb. | 10,312,033 | 10,123,579 |
| S. C. Middles, lb. | 1,342,479 | 830,308 |
| Ex. S. C. Middles, lb. | 7,073,741 | 7,130,881 |
| L. C. Middles, lb. | 94,700 | 55,150 |
| D. S. Shoulders, lb. | 1,317,481 | 665,167 |
| S. P. Shoulders, lb. | 1,386,586 | 1,158,590 |
| S. P. Hams, lb. | 12,455,351 | 7,592,990 |
| D. S. Bellies, lb. | 931,599 | 1,325,881 |
| S. P. Bellies, lb. | 2,610,162 | 2,340,854 |
| S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lb. | 2,087,187 | 2,519,852 |
| S. P. Skinned Hams, lb. | 1,869,582 | 1,775,975 |
| Other Cut Meats, lb. | 3,833,597 | 3,712,653 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | June, 1897. | June, 1896. |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| Received | 176,938 | 153,232 |
| Shipped | 3,526 | 8,368 |
| Driven out | 168,902 | 142,791 |

MR. FORBES' TRIP.

We have been favored with a booklet, the author of which is Mr. J. P. Forbes, the well known manufacturer of coupon books, of Coshocton, Ohio, descriptive of a sea trip from New York to Galveston, Texas. The book is exceedingly well written, the details of the voyage graphically described, while well merited encomiums are paid to the excellent steamship management. The correctness of this latter, the writer takes pleasure in indorsing, having recently made the trip from Galveston to New York by the Mallory Line on the good steamship Nucces, a sister ship to the Lampasas, the vessel on which Mr. Forbes sailed.

Josiah Macy's Sons,

Receivers of

COTTONSEED OIL

CRUDE AND REFINED.

191 Front Street

NEW YORK.

LOUIS K. FERGUSON, President.
CLEMENS G. HEWITT, Sec. and Treas.

GLOBE REFINING CO.

REFINERS OF
COTTON OIL.

Prime Summer White
FOR LARD COMPOUNDING.

CABLE ADDRESS,
"GLOBE, LOUISVILLE."

Louisville, Ky.

Obtain our Prices before buying

Quality Guaranteed. All Other Grades of Cotton Oil.

DIAMOND FULLING AND SCOURING SOAP.

Low-Priced Cash Registers.

We offer a new line of detail-adding cash registers at lower prices than similar registers can be bought for elsewhere.



No. 15 Detail Adder—Price \$80.

We make all kinds of cash registers, ranging in price from \$15 to \$375. We also sell second-hand registers, taken in exchange for high-grade Nationals. Address department F, The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.



No. 18 Detail Adder—Price \$25.

It is also important to probable purchasers that our registers are free from any possible taint of infringement and that persons buying them run no risk of being sued for damages as a result of their use.



No. 19 Detail Adder—Price \$40.

THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF LARD.

Advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which we add estimates of the former year, and stocks in cities named:

| | July 1, 1897. | July 1, 1896. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| Liverpool and Manchester | 77,000 | 75,000 |
| Other British ports | 16,000 | 15,000 |
| Hamburg | 28,000 | 30,000 |
| Bremen | 1,500 | 2,500 |
| Berlin | 3,000 | 8,000 |
| Baltic ports | 10,000 | 16,000 |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim | 3,500 | 5,000 |
| Antwerp | 30,000 | 40,000 |
| French ports | 10,000 | 14,000 |
| Italian and Spanish ports. | 1,000 | 1,000 |
| Total in Europe | 180,000 | 206,500 |
| Afloat for Europe | 75,000 | 48,000 |
| Total, Europe and afloat | 255,000 | 254,500 |
| Chicago Contract | 283,046 | 269,095 |
| Chicago, other kind | 8,717 | 8,052 |
| East St. Louis | 2,500 | 1,051 |
| Kansas City | 22,041 | 23,379 |
| Omaha | 5,003 | 6,655 |
| New York | 17,473 | 22,981 |
| Total tierces | 503,780 | 585,713 |

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET.

The speculative market in provisions has been strong and fairly active. Outside orders were larger than for some weeks past. Local speculators traded liberally. Packers seemed to be more interested than usual in the course of the market. Prices on all of the leading futures were advanced, although the extreme prices were not fully supported. Shoppers were anxious about their outstanding contracts and their competition for the offerings resulted to a great extent in establishing prices.

Some of the purchasers of a week ago seemed inclined to realize at outside prices. The bulk of the trading was for September delivery. The returns of the packing from the West showed a further increase of 85,000 hogs, making the aggregate enlargement for the summer season of 660,000 hogs. The receipts were fair, especially of meats. Shipments were quite large of all kinds. Lard is still the strongest article on the list, and promises to lead on any advance. The small increase shown in the world lard stocks during the month of June was favorable to holders. Taking the outlook from all sources, a continued advance all along the line may be looked for the coming week. To-day's advance in corn and the taking of all wheat offered by the Liverpool market gives strength and tone to provisions, the steady advance in lard affecting pork and ribs favorably.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs last week as follows: Armour & Co. 33,300, Anglo-American Provision Co. 19,200, Boyd, Lunham & Co. 9,900, Chicago Packing and Provision Co. 14,300, Continental Packing Co. 12,400, G. H. Hammond Co. 3,400, International Packing Co. 14,300, T. J. Lipton & Co. 7,800, N. Morris & Co. 10,700, Swift and Company 21,700, Viles & Robbins 7,000, city butchers 7,400, making a total of 161,400, against 156,700 previous week, 101,000 one year ago, 48,200 two years ago, and only 5,000 three years ago, when the railroad strike was on.

The Daily Trade Bulletin editorially says: "Operators in provisions are discussing the advisability of abandoning speculative trading in mess pork. It is claimed that large quantities are yearly made for the wants of the speculative trade, while consumptive trade is gradually diminishing. Consequently large stocks are carried over from year to year, which are a heavy weight to the trade in general, and in a measure tends to depress

the value of other descriptions of hog products."

RANGE OF PRICES.
THURSDAY, JULY 1.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|--|-------|-------|------|--------|
|--|-------|-------|------|--------|

PORK—

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|-------|------|-------|
| July..... | 7.50 | 7.67½ | 7.50 | 7.67½ |
|-----------|------|-------|------|-------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|------|------|
| September... | 7.65 | 7.82½ | 7.65 | 7.80 |
|--------------|------|-------|------|------|

LARD—

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|-------|------|
| July..... | 4.00 | 4.10 | 3.97½ | 4.10 |
|-----------|------|------|-------|------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|------|
| September... | 4.12½ | 4.22½ | 4.10 | 4.20 |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|------|

RIBS—

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| July..... | 4.37½ | 4.47½ | 4.37½ | 4.47½ |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|-------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|-------|
| September... | 4.50 | 4.60 | 4.50 | 4.57½ |
|--------------|------|------|------|-------|

FRIDAY, JULY 2.

PORK—

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| July..... | 7.67½ | 7.67½ | 7.57½ | 7.60 |
|-----------|-------|-------|-------|------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|------|------|
| September... | 7.80 | 7.82½ | 7.65 | 7.70 |
|--------------|------|-------|------|------|

LARD—

| | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------|------|------|
| July..... | 4.07½ | 4.10 | 4.05 | 4.05 |
|-----------|-------|------|------|------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| September... | 4.20 | 4.22½ | 4.12½ | 4.15 |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|

RIBS—

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|-------|------|
| July..... | 4.40 | 4.40 | 4.37½ | 4.40 |
|-----------|------|------|-------|------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| September... | 4.52½ | 4.52½ | 4.45 | 4.47½ |
|--------------|-------|-------|------|-------|

TUESDAY, JULY 6.

PORK—

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|-------|------|-------|
| July..... | 7.60 | 7.72½ | 7.60 | 7.72½ |
|-----------|------|-------|------|-------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|
| September... | 7.75 | 7.80 | 7.65 | 7.80 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|

LARD—

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|-------|------|
| July..... | 4.20 | 4.20 | 4.12½ | 4.10 |
|-----------|------|------|-------|------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|
| September... | 4.50 | 4.52½ | 4.42½ | 4.50 |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|------|

WEDNESDAY, JULY 7.

PORK—

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| July..... | 7.65 | 7.70 | 7.65 | 7.70 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|------|------|-------|
| September... | 7.70 | 7.80 | 7.70 | 7.77½ |
|--------------|------|------|------|-------|

LARD—

| | | | | |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|
| July..... | 4.15 | 4.15 | 4.10 | 4.05 |
|-----------|------|------|------|------|

| | | | | |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| September... | 4.45 | 4.47½ | 4.42½ | 4.37½ |
|--------------|------|-------|-------|-------|

TIPS ON THE MARKET.

Mr. N. J. Weil, of W. E. Webb & Co., says of provisions: Cash trade from the South has been very quiet the past two weeks, but has improved this week; demand for S. P. hams improving, and seems to him that prices have touched bottom for present, and would advise buying at present prices. Picnics scarce and higher, selling as high at 6¾c.; green meats easier, especially on hams; 16 average held at 7¾c., but could probably be bought to-day at 7¼c.; shoulders, 4¾c.; picnics 6½c.; average, 5½c. Would only advise buying picnics for immediate wants. Skinned hams getting scarce, and prices advanced ½c. to-day from previous low quotations. He thinks provisions low enough for present, and advises buying on all soft spots, especially ribs and pork.

L. P. Good, of Stowbridge, Good & Co., says: I look for a steady market next week. The active consumptive demand for all hog products continues, and with the advance in corn provisions will materially follow.

THE LEADING PACKERS IN THIS COUNTRY, IN GREAT BRITAIN AND EUROPE SUBSCRIBE TO THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. IT IS NOT NECESSARY TO ASK WHY.

WM. E. WEBBE & CO.
PROVISION BROKERS
807 ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
CHICAGO.

W. J. WEIL, Manager Cash Provision Department.



THE CAPITAL CITY DAIRY CO. COLUMBUS,
OHIO.
CHURNERS Fancy Quality Butterine.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 46.

** John H. Gawb, a butcher, living at 835 First avenue, hacked his wrists with a knife in the woods near Fort George a few days ago, after writing on the margins of a newspaper that he was out of work and wanted to go where there was less to do and more to live for. He didn't hurt himself much, and was locked up.

** One of the landmarks of Williamsburg, Brooklyn, the old Ely distillery, at 173 Kent avenue, has been transferred into a slaughter house, to be used for the butchering of fowl. The building was open to the general public for inspection Saturday. It is equipped with all modern improvements for cleanliness, and was erected under the supervision of the Board of Health. It is the only one of its kind in Brooklyn.

** A Texas steer escaped from Eastmans' Abattoir at Fifty-ninth street and Hudson River Wednesday and ran up in Riverside Park. It was shot by a policeman. The steer went as far as Eighty-fifth street, and caused a great deal of excitement. It was enraged and charged viciously at everybody that approached. It charged at the policeman twice before he succeeded in killing it. One man was knocked down, but was not hurt.

** Gustave Staib, who keeps a butcher and grocery store on Sarah Ann street, Tompkinsville, S. I., did not have much trouble in capturing a burglar early Wednesday morning. Staib had been out visiting Tuesday night, and when he returned, about 1 a. m., he heard a noise in his store. On unlocking the door he saw a man packing up articles. Staib started through the store, and the thief, who had seen him, opened the door of the ice box and stepped inside. Staib went to the ice box and put the fastening on it. Staib then walked leisurely to Police Headquarters in Stapleton and informed the police that he had a thief on ice. An officer returned with him and made the thief a prisoner. He said he was John King, twenty-six years of age. He was held for the grand jury.

** Schwarzschild & Sulzberger are building a new beef house opposite their old place, known as the Empire City Beef Co., 518 West street, near West Washington Market. The latter is to be demolished to give place to the city's plans of supplying additional wharves and piers for the increased traffic and shipping of the west side.

** C. C. Galbraith, of the Armour Packing Co., Manhattan Market, has returned from the East, and reports business as slow in that section of the country.

** The Board of Health inspectors seized for the week ending July 7, 11,500 lb beef, 6,600 lb veal, 565 lb calves, 9,360 lb sheep, 500 lb hogs, 10 lb liver and 30 bbls. poultry (6,000 lb).

(See page 42 also.)

W. THOS. NASH,
BROKER.
Provisions, Lard, Grease, Etc.
240 LA SALLE ST.,
CHICAGO.



THE SCHÖNLAND AUTOMATIC CASING APPLIER.

WEIGHT, 20 lbs.

Sausage manufacturers have for a long time been looking for a machine to run the casings on to the tubes of stuffers. Here we have it, and it will do the work as well as it can be done by hand and in very much less time, thereby saving labor and time, as with this machine one man can stuff as many sheep or hog casings as three or four men can link, besides doing away with the most tiresome work there is in stuffing sausage.

The machine takes practically no power to run, only a 1/4-inch round belt, the same as a sewing machine, and uses no more power than a sewing machine. It does not need an extra operator, as the machine can be used by either one or two men on steam, power or hand stuffers and is never in the way, because when the machine has put on a casing it immediately rises up by itself 8 inches and stays there until needed again. It will run on about 100 feet of sheep or hog casings in about 7 seconds and will handle tender casings just as delicately as the hands of the workman. Two lined wheels go with each machine, but it is only necessary to have one of them on the machine, even when two men are working it; so there is always one wheel in reserve.

A glance at the cut opposite shows the machine at work and after it has put on a casing.

Manufactured by

WM. F. SCHÖNLAND,
10-14 Walker Street, MANCHESTER, N. H., U. S. A.

'96 JENKINS '96



Is the perfection of Joint Packing. INSTANTANEOUS, does not SQUEEZE OUT, and NOT NECESSARY TO FOLLOW UP JOINT. We guarantee it to last for years on any and all pressures of steam, or any kind of joint where packing is required. DOES NOT ROT, BURN OR BLOW OUT, therefore the best for all purposes. Call for and insist on having '96 JENKINS—'96 stamped like cut.

JENKINS BROS., New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

WALTER A. BANTA,

(SUCCESSOR TO GEO. A. BANTA REFRIGERATOR CO.)

Nos. 31 & 33 TENTH AVE.
NEW YORK.

BUILDER OF **REFRIGERATORS AND FREEZERS** FOR ALL PURPOSES.

**SMALL FREEZERS
FOR POULTRY AND GAME
A SPECIALTY.**

ESTIMATES AND PLANS FURNISHED FOR THE INSULATION OF PACKING HOUSES, MARKETS AND COLD STORAGE ROOMS.

PORTABLE REFRIGERATORS FOR BUTCHERS AND HOTELS.

... REFER TO ...

RICHARD WEBBER, - - - - - 120th St. & Third Avenue, New York.
S. OPPENHEIMER & CO., - - - - - 96-98 Pearl Street, New York.
HALSTEAD & CO., - - - - - 200 Forsyth Street, New York.
MERCHANT'S REFRIGERATING CO., - - - - - 161 Chambers Street, New York.
INTERNATIONAL PROVISION CO., - - - - - Degrav Street, Brooklyn.
DILLON & DOUGLASS, New Haven, Conn., and many others.

BUTCHERS AND GROCERS

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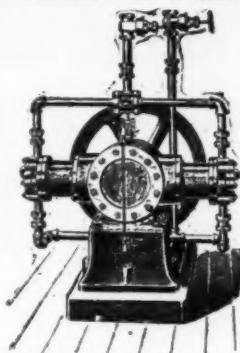
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TECHNICAL.

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FOURTH SERIES.

Included in the series of articles on *The Packing House*, the following subjects have been exhaustively treated on the dates indicated:

- Dec. 26, 1896.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Sam's."
- Jan. 2, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Sam's," No. 2.
- " 9, 1897.—"The Manufacture of Sausage Casings and Packing Sam's," No. 3.
—"About Beef Extract."
- " 16, 1897.—"On Cutting Meats (Pork)."
- " 23, 1897.—"The Necessity of Cleanliness in the Handling of Perishable Products."
—"American Swine."
- " 30, 1897.—"American Swine," No. 2.
- Feb. 6, 1897.—"The Preparation of Blood Albumen."
—"American Swine," No. 3.
- " 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses."
- " 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in P'king Houses," No. 2.
- " 27, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 3.
- March 6, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 4.
- " 13, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 5.
- " 20, 1897.—"Proper Ventilation in Packing Houses," No. 6.
- " 27, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef."
- April 3, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 2.
- " 10, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil."
- " 17, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil," No. 2.
—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 3.
- " 24, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil," No. 3.
—"Export Beef Trade," No. 3.
- May 1, 1897.—"Manufacture of Oleo Oil," No. 4.
- " 8, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool."
- " 15, 1897.—"Boiler Compounds."
- " 22, 1897.—"The Scouring of Wool," No. 2.
- " 29, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 4.
- " 5, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 5.
- " 12, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 6.
- " 19, 1897.—"The Process of Thawing Frozen Meats."
- " 26, 1897.—"Steer and Heifer Beef," No. 7.
—"Manufacture of Lard and Allied Products."

EARLY LAMB RAISING.

Some Precautions to be Taken in Dressing Lambs.

The following observations are made by Mr. George C. Watson, of the Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y.:

In order to secure the most perfect bleeding and at the same time to prevent the wool about the head and neck from being soiled, it is best to suspend the lamb by the hind feet so that its head will clear the floor by a foot or more.

In bleeding the lamb an opening should be made only on one side of the neck, preferably the left side, immediately back of the head in front of the cervical vertebrae (neck bones). The opening need not be large, but it will be necessary to give the knife blade a considerable sweep in order to be sure that the large artery is severed. The stomach and intestines should be removed without disturbing the heart, lungs or liver. As soon as the intestines are removed spreaders should be inserted to give the lamb the best appearance when offered for sale. For lambs weighing from thirty to forty pounds dressed

weight, spreaders about fourteen inches long will be about the right length. If too long, spreaders are used there is danger of breaking the ribs, and thereby injuring the appearance. At each end of the spreader should be made a shoulder and a projecting point; one of these points should be inserted from the outside at the flank near the opening made for the removal of the intestines, the spreader crossing the back diagonally and the point at the other end inserted in a similar manner in the opposite side of the lamb near the chest. In like manner a second spreader is inserted so that the two cross each other, forming an X at the back of the lamb. The caul fat should then be fastened by means of two skewers at the thighs and the points of the spreaders in such a manner that the whole of the meat not covered with the skin is covered with the caul fat, and in this condition the lamb should be allowed to cool. It is of the utmost importance that all of the animal heat be given off before the carcass is wrapped for shipment. Many lambs have reached the market in a bad condition from the lack of proper cooling immediately after slaughtering. This is more frequently observed in the spring months during the warm weather.

Before shipment each lamb should be wrapped with two separate wrappings, the inner wrapping to be of plain tough paper or muslin (if muslin is used, one yard for each lamb is sufficient). This should be so put on that it will draw tightly over the front of the lamb to prevent breaking and soiling by sucking should be added before shipment.

From the inspection given, a large number of lambs in the New York markets, it was evident that often insufficient provision is made for removing all the bloody liquid from the chest. In the ordinary way of slaughtering lambs more or less liquid will accumulate at this point, and unless it is removed serious injury to the appearance of the lamb, when shown for sale, is likely to occur. To effectually remove this an opening should be made with a large knife at the lower part of the chest and kept free until the chest is completely drained. This should always be done while the carcass is yet hanging up.

SUMMARY.

It is of the utmost importance that the lambs be fat.

The market early in the season does not require so large lambs as the late market. The best early market commences as soon as the holiday poultry is out of the way, usually about the middle of January.

Other things being equal, ewes that give the most milk, breed earliest in the season.

The Dorset Horn sheep have bred earlier and fattened better lambs than the Shropshires.

There is practically no difference between ewes and ewe-lings as a succulent food for ewes rearing early lambs.

Dressed lambs should reach the New York market as early in the week as possible; as Saturday is retailers' day, the lambs ought to be sold before Friday noon.

As a coarse fodder for the ewes and also for the lambs, there is nothing better than

good clover hay. In fact, this is one of the essentials to success in early lamb raising.

As a rule, ewes respond more liberally to forced feed for milk production the second year than they do the first.

The manner in which the lambs are dressed determines to quite an extent their selling price. Neatly dressed lambs are always preferred to those of like quality poorly dressed.

Ewes should not be forced for milk production until the lambs are a few days old.

Be sure that the animal heat is all out of the carcass before wrapping up for shipment; particularly is this of the utmost importance in warm weather.

An opening should be made to remove the blood from the chest before shipment.

OIL MILLING.

No. 1.

Now is the time to get the mills in order for the next seed crushing season, which is rapidly approaching. The mill which has had the most thorough overhauling is the one which will give the greatest satisfaction during the forthcoming seed crushing term. It is a serious mistake to take anything for granted as being all right, simply because when shutting down nothing unusual appeared in the regular running. If not attended to, the chances are that a machine thus passed over will make its defects clear during the rush of the new season by refusing to act, thus demoralizing that portion of the mill with which it is connected, and causing corresponding inconvenience until repaired. Every hydraulic valve in the press room should be carefully ground and seated, shaftings and bearings, whether on engine or press room machinery, adjusted; couplings accurately set up, etc. Then the important matter of packing deserves the closest consideration. Nothing should be left undone in this line, whether with regard to hydraulic or feed water pumps, engine, or in any position where such material is used. Talking about packing, perhaps there is no packing used in an oil mill which is of greater consequence in uniform press room work than the neck leather in the press cylinder. Every ram in the press room should be removed during the summer shut down, the cylinder carefully cleaned and new packing set in the recess. The oil should be removed to the last drop and the cylinder wiped with a rag, or a tenacious fabric of any kind. Wiping waste is a dangerous thing to use, the strands which would be probably left clinging to the sides of the cylinder proving troublesome hereafter in clogging the pressure orifices in plugs. For this reason the thorough cleansing of the cylinder is essential, so that minute particles of mineral substances or leather will not clog the pressure passageways when the mill is running. The renewal of the cylinder neck packing in the summer shut down will be the means of saving a good deal of labor and corresponding expense, apart from the decided inconvenience which is entailed in repacking a leaky cylinder while press room operations are in full blast. Concerning the nature of a job of this kind

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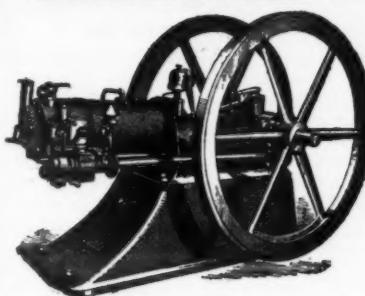
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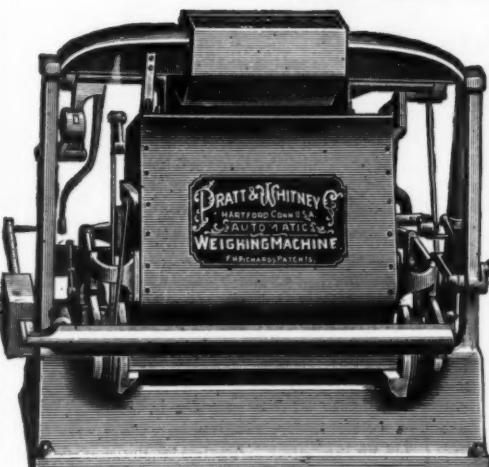
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS can be found on PAGE 45.

TECHNICAL.

executed, as much depends upon the material used as upon the skill involved in making a proper fit. Every oil mill superintendent knows if the packing is too tight the increased friction of the traveling ram will cause its life of service to be limited, while on the other hand, if too slack, the moment the pressure rises the objectionable leak presents itself. Seasoned leather is requisite in this work, and it is usually a mistake for the mill manager to purchase his made-to-order packing at the local harness maker's shop. In nine cases out of ten, it is sure to give trouble later on, coming off in slips, clogging the orifices, as well as producing leaks. The leading oil mill machinery men, whose advertisements will be found elsewhere in "The National Provisioner," realizing the necessity of avoiding these drawbacks, make a specially prepared packing for this purpose.

Then the rolls must be considered, with regard to converting them into perfect cylinders, if not already so. But this latter is very unlikely, a season's run naturally causing a hollowness in center where the feed usually falls. This can, to a certain extent, be lessened, conditional upon a uniform distribution of the seed being secured along the surface of top roll.

(To be Continued.)

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We gladly and as promptly as possible answer all reasonable questions in this column sent to us by our subscribers or advertisers.

Answers desired by mail should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

Persons desiring not to be known as making an inquiry should add a nom de plume to their questions. By so doing they will avoid identification in this column. The correct name and address should, however, for the publisher's satisfaction, accompany each request for information.

L. M., CHICAGO.—Fuller's earth is generally fine grain, but non-plastic, thereby differing from true clay, and when thrown into water and broken up forms a somewhat flocculent mass. Even when simply air dried it adheres strongly to the tongue. Fuller's earth was originally used for cleansing cloth of grease, and also for cleansing furs. In the latter case the fur was covered with a considerable quantity of the earth and rubbed or trodden. It has also been used as an absorbent by druggists. At the present day its chief use is for clarifying oils. In clarifying lard oil the fuller's earth ground to 120 mesh is added to the hot oil and stirred for a short period; the oil is then passed through a filter press, the earth and coloring impurities being left behind. The degree of fineness of the fuller's earth is of great importance, and it is necessary to heat it well before use.

S. L. O., MILWAUKEE.—Cotton oil, like linseed oil, is sold at 7½ lb to the gallon.

F. S., HOUSTON.—We refer you to our article on "Oil Milling" in this issue, in which you will find a reference to packing leather, and which will answer your question.

THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.

The exports from New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 6, included 3,197 gals. lard oil, 19,247 gals. cottonseed oil, 2,295 bbls. pork, 1,043 bbls. beef, 648 tcs. beef, 3,983,966 lb cut meats, 188,978 lb butter, 974,046 lb cheese, 4,040,097 lb lard and 207,269 lb tallow.

HAVE YOU GOT SOMETHING TO SELL? PUT IT ON PAGE 45. DO YOU WANT BARGAINS? SECURE THEM ON PAGE 45.

SOAP MAKING.

No. 51.

Saponification Under Pressure.

Many attempts have been made to produce soap by other than the ordinary boiling and cold processes, before described, and in which agitation of the materials performs the preliminary stage of the operation. A New York firm obtained a patent in 1865 for a mechanical process, which is said to possess the following advantages: 1. Rapidity of manufacture. 2. Improvement in quality. 3. Increased quantity of soap produced. 4. Economy in labor. 5. Saving in fuel. 6. The use of cheaper materials. 7. Saponification of all grease. 8. Saving of all the glycerine which enters into the soap. The last may have been thought an advantage thirty years ago, but to-day, when glycerine is so valuable, it is rather a disadvantage. The following is a description of the process:

The process consists in agitating the saponifiable materials with caustic or carbonated alkalies in solution in water in a closed vessel, while under heat and pressure, in such a manner as to cause a thorough mixing of the fats with the alkaline solution, and producing an instantaneous combination of the fatty acids with the base of the alkaline solutions. If a quantity of fatty matter be enclosed in a vessel with a solution of carbonate of soda in water, and heat applied to produce a pressure of 220 to 280 lb per square inch, and a temperature of 350° to 400° F., a combination between the fatty acids and the soda of the solution will take place only at the upper surface of the solution when in contact with the under surface of the grease, the heavy lye occupying the lower part of the vessel, and soap will only be produced where the fat and alkali unite.

If the mass be agitated in such a manner as to stir together and thoroughly mix the contents of the vessel, the whole will be instantly converted into a homogeneous and even quality of soap. It is advisable to use no more water than is wanted to be left in the finished soap. The process is carried on in a boiler or cylinder similar to a plain cylinder steam boiler, resting horizontally, and heated in any convenient manner. One or both heads of the cylinder is made so as to be conveniently removable, and is the full size of the inner diameter of the cylinder, so as to admit of the insertion of a revolving shaft, which should be longer than the cylinder itself. The shaft, which is in the center of this cylinder, is carried through both ends and works in stuffing boxes; power is applied to revolve the shaft. On the shaft are fastened arms with floats or stirrers, extending nearly to the sides of the cylinder; the arms, floats or agitators on one side of the shaft, when revolved, carrying the fat down into the alkali, while the agitators on the other side carry the alkali up into the fat, thus while under heat and pressure thoroughly mixing the whole, causing the conversion of the whole contents of the vessel almost instantly into a uniform, even, and good quality of soap.

(To be Continued.)

SENATE BILL 1063.

A Vigorous Protest by Secretary Wilson Against its Passage.

"A Bill for the Further Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the District of Columbia."—What its Passage Would Mean.—Would Absolutely Prohibit, says the Secretary, Important and Necessary Lines of Experiments, and Would Greatly Restrict some Others.—The Bill under Consideration a Blow at the Freedom of Research, and Protested Against by Leading Scientific and Medical Bodies.

Secretary of Agriculture James Wilson has addressed a protest to Senator Redfield Proctor, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, against Senate bill No. 1063 entitled, "A bill for the further prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia."

The full text of the bill is as follows:

SENATE BILL 1063.
For the Further Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in the District of Columbia.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That hereafter no person shall perform on a living vertebrate animal any experiment calculated

*As favorably reported to the Senate May 13, 1897, by the Committee on the District of Columbia. This bill is similar in terms to Senate bill 1552, of the Fifty-fourth Congress, first session.

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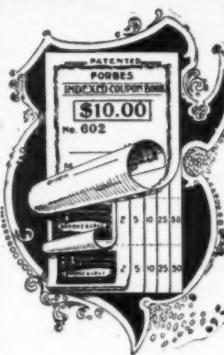
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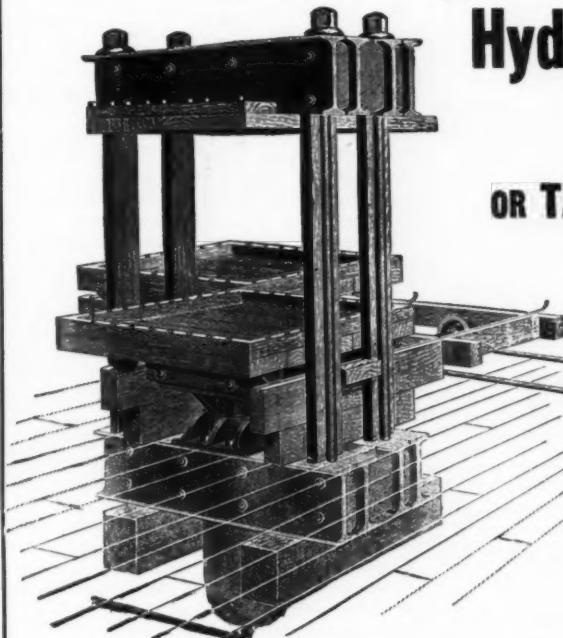
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to give pain to such animal, except subject to the restrictions hereinafter prescribed. Any person performing or taking part in performing any experiment calculated to give pain in contravention of this Act shall be guilty of an offense against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offense, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and if it be the second or any subsequent offense, shall be liable at the discretion of the Court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months.

Sec. 2. That the following restrictions are imposed by this Act with respect to the performance on any living vertebrate animal of an experiment calculated to give pain to such animal; that is to say:

(a) The experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering; and

(b) The experiment must be performed by a person holding such license from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia as in this act mentioned or by a duly authorized officer of the Government of the United States, or of the District of Columbia; and

(c) The animal must, during the whole of the experiment, be completely under the influence of ether or chloroform sufficiently to prevent the animal from feeling pain, excepting only that in so-called inoculation experiments or tests of drugs or medicines, the animal need not be anaesthetized nor killed afterward, nor in tests of surgical procedure need animals be kept completely anaesthetized during the process of recovery from the surgical operation. Otherwise than this the animal must be kept from pain during all experiments; and

(d) The animal must, if the pain is likely to continue after the effect of the anaesthetic has ceased, or if any serious injury has been inflicted on the animal, be killed before it recovers from the influence of the anaesthetic which has been administered; and

(e) No experiment shall be made upon any living creature, calculated to give pain to such creature, in any of the public schools of the District of Columbia; provided as follows, that is to say:

First. Experiments may be performed under the foregoing provisions as to the use of anaesthetics by a person giving illustrations of lectures in medical schools, hospitals or colleges, on such certificate being given, as in this Act hereafter mentioned, that the proposed experiments are absolutely necessary for the due instruction of the persons to whom such lectures are given, with a view to their acquiring physiological knowledge, or knowledge which will be useful to them for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering;

Second. The substance known as urari or curare shall not, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be an anaesthetic; and

Third. Notwithstanding anything in this act contained, no experiment calculated to give pain shall be performed on a dog or cat, except upon such certificate being given, as in this Act mentioned, stating, in addition to the statements hereinbefore required to be made in such certificate, that for reasons specified in the certificate the object of the experiment will be necessarily frustrated unless it is performed on an animal similar in constitution and habits to a cat or dog, and no other animal is available for such experiment; and an experiment calculated to give pain shall not be performed on any horse, ass or mule, except on such certificate being given, as in this Act mentioned, that the object of the experiment will be necessarily

frustrated unless it is performed on a horse, ass or mule, and that no other animal is available for such purpose; and

Fourth. Any exhibition to the general public, whether admission be on payment of money or gratuitous, of experiments on living animals, calculated to give pain, shall be illegal.

Any person performing or aiding in performing such experiment shall be deemed to be guilty of an offense against this Act, and shall, if it be the first offense, be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and if it be the second or any subsequent offense, shall be liable at the discretion of the court by which he is tried, to a penalty not exceeding three hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding six months; and any person publishing any notice of any such extended exhibition by advertising in a newspaper, placard or otherwise, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten dollars.

A person punished for an offense under this section shall not for the same offense be punished under any other section of this Act.

Sec. 3. That the commissioners of the District may insert, as a condition of granting any license, a provision in such license that the place in which any such experiment is to be performed by the licensee is to be registered in such manner as the said commissioners may from time to time by any general or special order direct; Provided, That every place for the performance of experiments for the purpose of instruction shall be approved by the said commissioner and shall be registered in such manner as the said commissioners may from time to time by any general or special order direct.

Sec. 4. That the commissioners of the District upon application as hereinafter prescribed, may license any person whom they may think qualified to hold a license to perform experiments under this Act: Provided only, That a license shall not be granted to any person under the age of twenty-five years, unless he be a graduate from a medical college, duly authorized to practice medicine in the District of Columbia.

Sec. 5. That the commissioners of the District may direct any person performing experiments under this Act from time to time to make reports to them of the methods employed, and the results of such experiments, in such form and with such details as the said commissioners may require.

Sec. 6. That the President of the United States shall cause all places where experiments on living vertebrate animals are carried on in the District of Columbia, to be, from time to time, visited and inspected with-

out previous notice, for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of this Act; and to that end shall appoint four inspectors, who shall serve without compensation, and who shall have authority to visit and inspect the places aforesaid, and who shall report to the President of the United States from time to time the results of their observations therein, which shall be made public by him.

Sec. 7. That any application for a license under this Act, and for a certificate to be given in this Act mentioned, must be signed by three physicians duly licensed to practice and actually engaged in practicing medicine in the District of Columbia, and also by a professor of physiology, medicine, anatomy, medical jurisprudence, materia medica, or surgery, in the medical department of any duly established reliable school or college in the District of Columbia: Provided, That when any person applying for a certificate under this act is himself one of the persons authorized to sign such certificate, the signature of some other of such persons shall be substituted for the signature of the applicant.

A certificate under this section may be given for such time or for such series of experiments as the persons signing the certificate may think expedient.

A copy of any certificate under this section shall be forwarded by the applicant to the commissioners of the District, but shall not be available until one week after a copy has so been forwarded.

The commissioners of the District may at any time disallow or suspend any certificate given under this section.

Sec. 8. That the powers conferred by this Act of granting license or giving a certificate for the performance of an experiment on living animals may be exercised by an order in writing under the hand of any judge of a court of record having criminal jurisdiction in the District, in a case where such judge is satisfied that it is essential for the purpose of justice in a criminal case to make such experiment.

Secretary Wilson, in his protest, speaking of the injurious effect which this bill would have upon the scientific investigations of the Department of Agriculture, and of the State agricultural experiment stations, says:

The investigation of the diseases of animals, their causes, nature, prevention and treatment, is an extremely important work in the interests of agriculture, and one which should be fostered and encouraged. Such investigations, also, have a most valuable influence in many cases in advancing the knowledge of human diseases, but, as they are primarily intended to benefit our farmers

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by diminishing the losses of live stock, I will not dwell upon their effect upon human medicine.

Congress has for many years made provision for the investigation of the diseases of animals by this Department; large sums of money have been appropriated for this purpose; an experimental station and a laboratory have been equipped and maintained; valuable and expensive apparatus has been accumulated; expert investigators have been employed, and a vast amount of valuable knowledge has been acquired. This work is not conducted for the benefit of the District of Columbia any more than for other parts of the country; indeed, the stock interests of the District being insignificant, I might say that these investigations are made for the farmers of the country at large, and that the District of Columbia should neither be allowed to control nor interfere with them.

The bill mentioned under the guise of a local measure, undertakes to regulate these investigations, to state how they shall be performed, to prohibit certain kinds of experiments, to make experiments that do not come under the provisions of the bill an offense punishable by heavy fine and imprisonment, without regard to the necessity for the experiments or whether there is any cruelty in performing them. It also provides that the commissioners of the District may direct any person performing such experiments from time to time to make reports to them of the methods employed and the results of such experiments, in such form and with such details as the said commissioners may require. In effect, then, the bill would take this important and necessary and scientific work, which has been committed to the Department of Agriculture, and which is maintained for the relief of the great agricultural and live stock interests of the country, out of the hands of the Secretary of Agriculture, at least to a considerable extent, and place it, to that extent, under the direction and control of the officials of the District of Columbia.

No one representing the agricultural interests of the country has urged the desirability of this measure or had an opportunity to assist in perfecting it. The anti-vivisection committee of the Washington Humane Society claims the authorship of the bill, and it is freely asserted that its passage is desired as much for its influence as a precedent for State legislation as for the direct effect in the District. It, therefore, threatens the work of the State agricultural experiment stations almost in the same manner as it does the work of this Department. A bill having such far-reaching effects upon the greatest industries of the country should not be treated as a strictly local measure, and should be more carefully considered than this one has

been before it is enacted into law. Such a bill, if deemed necessary at all, should be drafted by persons in sympathy with scientific investigations, and should interfere with such investigations as little as possible consistent with the accomplishment of its object, viz., the prevention of cruelty. This bill, S. 1063, is the British anti-vivisection act, slightly modified to make it applicable to our institutions, and with important safeguards of that measure omitted. The original act may have been required in Great Britain, and may have been suitable to the conditions existing there. In the United States, however, the conditions are different; the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals in the District of Columbia is very rigorous, and is not limited to domesticated animals, as was formerly the case with the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals in Great Britain. There is consequently not the same reason for special legislation concerning scientific experiments here, and much less for a more drastic measure.

Briefly, the objections which I would urge to the passage of this bill are as follows:

I. It has not been shown that there have been any cruel experiments performed in the District of Columbia, or that any such experiments are now in progress, or that there are likely to be any experiments of this character in the near future.

The only allegation of such cruelty having been perpetrated was contained in a letter from Dr. A. L. Rauterberg in reference to mutilations of a dumb animal which he had seen in the Army Medical Museum. His statement is indefinite and does not specify the time, the species of animal operated upon, or the person perpetrating the cruel act.

The records show that Dr. Rauterberg was at one time employed in the Army Medical Museum in a clerical capacity, and that he had not been connected with that institution for twenty-three years. Responsible medical officers connected with the museum testify that there have been no painful experiments performed there since 1870, nor, so far as they are informed, previous to that time. Need I say, it would not be wise to pass legislation which may retard science and interrupt the investigations now in progress and necessary for the control of diseases costing our farmers many millions of dollars annually, upon this inconclusive evidence as to something which is alleged to have occurred in the Army Medical Museum a quarter of a century ago? If it is considered necessary to take any legislative action upon such a statement, this should certainly be preceded by a rigid public investigation to determine: (1) The truth of the allegation; (2) whether the animal was mutilated with the purpose of conducting an experiment; (3) whether the mutilation constituted cruelty; (4) whether

any attempt was made to convict the party making the experiment of cruelty, and if such attempt to convict failed, what were the reasons for the failure; (5) whether in case the experiment involved cruelty and was repeated at this time the guilty party could not be convicted and punished under existing statutes.

In considering the advisability of legislation and the character of the legislation required, there should be a sharp distinction drawn between: (1) Malicious cruelty; (2) vivisections for demonstrations in the common schools before immature pupils; (3) demonstrations in the medical schools or universities necessary for the instruction of students of medicine or biology; (4) original investigations for the advancement of biological or medical science. These different acts are referred to by the advocates of this legislation without much effort to discriminate between them, but it must be evident to any one who will give the matter some thought that it is not necessary to restrict or prohibit demonstrations for the instruction of advanced scientific students, or experiments for the discovery of new facts in science, in order to prevent malicious cruelty or demonstrations in the primary schools.

II. This bill, if enacted into law, would absolutely prohibit important and necessary lines of experiments, and would greatly restrict some others which were not prohibited.

This statement can be confidently made from a reading of the bill, but the full extent of the injury which it would do could only be determined by experience, since all kinds of experiments which may become necessary cannot be foreseen. The bill establishes certain restrictions in accordance with which experiments must be performed, and if any experiment is made which is in contravention to these provisions, or any of them, the investigator is guilty of an offense against this Act, and liable to a penalty of \$150 if the first offense, or if a second offense the penalty may be \$300, or six months' imprisonment."

Senator Gallinger's report (S. No. 116) accompanying this bill refers to the memorials and resolutions of prominent scientific bodies protesting against its passage, as erroneous and misleading in asserting that the bill is intended to restrict and prohibit experiments upon living animals. There appears to be a difference of opinion as to the effect which the bill is intended to have, but an examination of its several sections shows conclusively that those who favor it need to make themselves familiar with its provisions not less than those who oppose it. For instance, the report says:

"It is proper also to say that the greater bacteriology only, which is expressly excluded part of these adverse statements concern



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from the operation of the bill, and therefore beside the question."

I fail to find any such exclusion of bacteriology in the bill as reported from the committee. The only exception to which this statement could possibly refer is found in Section 2, Paragraph (c), where it is provided that in "so-called inoculation experiments or tests of drugs or medicines the animal need not be anesthetized nor killed afterward, nor in tests of surgical procedure need animals be kept completely anesthetized during the process of recovery from the surgical operation." As it would be impossible to keep an animal anesthetized the whole time of an inoculation experiment, the duration of which may vary from one to thirty days, or even longer, the effect of this exception is to avoid a complete prohibition of this class of experiments, and to allow them to be made subject to all the other provisions of the bill.

The first restriction is that "the experiment must be performed with a view to the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering." Dr. Chas. W. Dabney, Jr., Acting Secretary of Agriculture, held, in a letter to the chairman of the committee, that this provision forbids all experimentation to confirm the results obtained by others, or to determine whether their results are exactly accurate, or whether such conclusions apply under the conditions which obtain in this country. If this view should prove to be correct, and it appears to be in strict accordance with the text of the bill, it would prohibit a large part of the experimental work of the Department, bacteriology included, and seriously cripple the remainder. The report (No. 116) states that "the bill does not bear this limited construction," but it is difficult to see how a court could otherwise construe this plain and explicit language.

Those who drafted the British law were evidently of the opinion that the courts would strictly construe this paragraph for they inserted the following exception:

Experiments may be performed not directly for the advancement by new discovery of physiological knowledge, or of knowledge which will be useful for saving or prolonging life or alleviating suffering, but for the purpose of testing a particular former discovery alleged to have been made for the advancement of such knowledge as last aforesaid, on such certificate being given, as is in this act mentioned, that such testing is absolutely necessary for the effectual advancement of such knowledge.

For some unexplained reason the anti-vivisection committee of the Washington Humane Society omitted this paragraph when they drafted S. 1063, and consequently this safeguard does not appear in the bill now pending in the United States Senate.

It is not my purpose to analyze the entire bill, nor is this necessary to show that it is

fatally defective in its present form. Let us return to Paragraph (c), Section 2. "The animal must, during the whole of the experiment, be completely under the influence of ether or chloroform sufficiently to prevent the animal from feeling pain, excepting only that in so-called inoculation experiments or tests of drugs or medicines, the animal need not be anesthetized nor killed afterward, nor in tests of surgical procedure need animals be kept completely anesthetized during the process of recovery from the surgical operation. Otherwise than this the animal must be kept from pain during all experiments." There is a very simple, very common, and very necessary line of experiments made to determine whether an animal contracts or may contract a certain disease through certain articles of diet. For instance, we wish to determine whether a calf or a pig will contract tuberculosis by eating infected milk which has passed through a separator, or whether hog cholera may be spread by the separator milk from creameries. The only way to determine this is to feed infected milk which has been passed through a separator. But if the animal contracts one of these diseases in that way it will probably become fatally affected; it will probably suffer pain. As this is not an inoculation experiment, it contravenes the provisions of the bill unless the animals are kept under anesthetics during the whole course of the experiment, which would be absurd and impossible.

Again, we wish to determine whether susceptible cattle will contract Texas fever when

separated from infected ones by an ordinary board fence. It has been held by some that this is impossible, but others hold the opposite view. It is important to test the question by actual experiment. Here, again, we would contravene the provisions of the bill, because, if the animals contracted the disease, they would suffer pain, and, as it is not a "so-called inoculation experiment," it would be necessary, according to the bill, to keep the animals completely anesthetized during the whole course of the experiment. Such a proceeding would be as impossible in this case as in the other.

Take another case, such as is frequently necessary for the Department to decide by accurate experiments. We wish to know whether the contagion of a disease like bovine pleuro-pneumonia may be contracted from stables, or whether it must always pass direct from animal to animal through the expired air. To determine this, animals must be confined in stables where diseased cattle have been. If they contract the disease they necessarily suffer pain, hence, as it is not an inoculation experiment, or a test of drugs or medicine, or a surgical procedure, the animal must be kept for weeks under ether or chloroform, which again would be absurd and impossible.

A fourth case may arise as follows: There is a serious outbreak of an apparently contagious disease among the horses in a Western State. The State veterinarian being in doubt as to its nature sends some blood or a

(Continued on page 36.)

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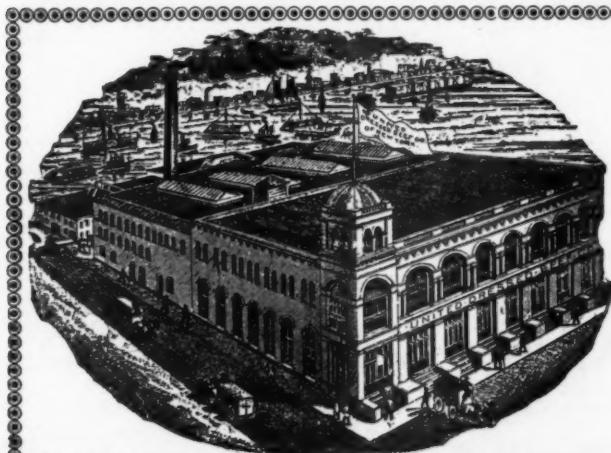
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WANT AND FOR SALE ADS, can be found on PAGE 45.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

Those interested in this subject should not forget to look also at Packers' and Slaughterers' Notes, and and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our **WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN** on page 45.

Persons in need of an Ice Machine or Refrigerating Appliances should make their wants known to us. Their publication in this column which is perused by the leading ice machine manufacturers in the country would bring scores of replies.

—There are six ice factories in New Orleans, La., with a combined output of 570 tons daily, in operation. They are: The Southern, Consolidated, New Orleans, Crescent City Ice Co. (three plants). The daily consumption of ice in the Crescent City is 500 tons.

—J. H. Halloran, San Pedro, Cal., is to set up an ice plant.

—Some good sized orders for refrigerators have recently been received from Russia. The shipper of the goods says that the demand is increasing, and that on account of this class of merchandise usually going out of the country as manufactured wood packages, the fact is not generally known among the refrigerator manufacturers catering to export trade.

—The Inman Ice Company, capital \$25,000, has been chartered at Louisville, Ky., by William Inman and associates.

PAGE'S BULLETIN.

Under date of July 6, Carroll S. Page reports as follows:

Beef hides advance another $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. Veal skins advance another 5c. each.

Calfskins.—The thorough depletion of all the markets in the United States and Canada they were sold in the first four months in a calfskin famine, and the only obstacle to the immediate advance of prices to the crazy quotations of July, 1895—when 7 to 9-lb skins sold as high at \$1.60, and 9 to 12-lb at \$1.85—is the fact that the price of the finished product does not respond to the advance in the raw skins. We think that the finished product must advance, but do not look for any rise corresponding to the advance in the raw material. We advance our July 1 quotations 5c. each on vealskins, continuing deacon or dairy skins unchanged. With respect to deacon skins, say that the great bulk of the stock now coming forward is not fresh. Only fresh skins bring No. 1 quotations. Country Hides.—The depletion in stock of hides is but little less than that of calfskins, but with this difference in the situation, viz., that the calfskin season is practically over, while the take-off of country hides will increase from this time forth. We advance quotations $\frac{1}{4}$ c. per lb. This brings our to-day's quotations, we pay-

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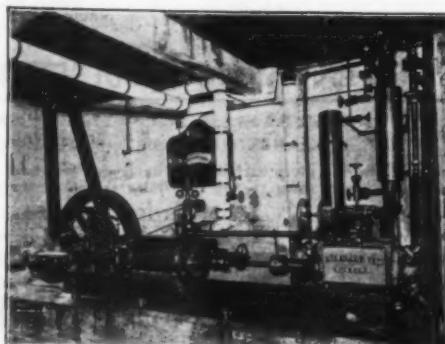
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Tallow-renderers, soap makers, glue manufacturers, fertilizer manufacturers, and cotton oil manufacturers would do well to make known their wants in this column, which would result in their being placed in immediate correspondence with the leading firms interested in these lines who carefully peruse these notes.

The Walker Soap Company will remove from North avenue and James street, Allegheny, Pa., to a 14-acre plot on Herr's Island. The new structure will be much larger than the present factory building. In construction the new building will be of iron and cement, and thoroughly fireproof.

Articles of incorporation of the James N. Arbuckle Company, Newark, N. J., have been recorded. The company will buy and sell hides, horns and tallow, and business will be commenced in that city with \$1,000. The capital stock is placed at \$40,000. The incorporators are James N., Charles J. and Frederick Arbuckle.

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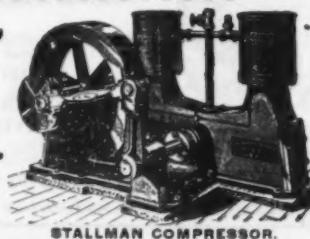
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STALLMAN COMPRESSOR

For Simplicity, Durability, Efficiency and Economy
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OUR SPECIALTY:
2, 4, and 6-TON MACHINES FOR SMALL PLANTS.

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Manufacturers of

Refrigerating AND Ice-Making Machines
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Read the following AWARD from the DIPLOMA received by us from THE WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

AWARD.

For production of Anhydrous Ammonia Compressors for refrigerating purposes, of First-Class Efficiency, Durability, Design, Workmanship and Finish, having a pair of vertical double-acting compressing cylinders, operating from two cranks driven by a horizontal double-acting steam engine, occupying a minimum floor space for given capacity, with automatic devices for circulating oil through the compressing cylinders for the purpose of securing perfect displacement of gas, of absorbing the heat of compression so as to require no water-jackets.

For first-class design of the ammonia condensing apparatus, involving the use of a special line of pipe-fittings and valves, of superior strength and completeness; for an excellent arrangement of cooling-water distributing surfaces and liquid ammonia collecting pipes, and complete provision for conveniently operating, cleaning and repairing all parts of the system so as to secure steady action under the most economical conditions.

For successful application of the principles of artificial refrigeration, by the direct expansion of ammonia.

For a complete system of constructing Refrigerating Plants and manufacturing specially designed appliances therefor, all of which are undoubtedly the most elaborate and complete fittings for this purpose yet introduced. The exhibitors adhere to the practice of making all pipe joints with screw threads, sealed with a special solder, which is undoubtedly the most secure method of making joints in ammonia work.

Approved.—W. A. JAMES,
 Vice-Pres't Departmental Com.

(Signed) J. E. DENTON,
 Individual Judge.

Approved.—JOHN BOYD THACHER,
 N. H. Chairman Executive
 Committee on Awards.

*WE BUILD THE MOST SUBSTANTIAL AND DURABLE MACHINES AND PLANTS FOR REFRIGERATION
 AND ICE-MAKING MADE IN THE WORLD. THE RECORD MADE BY OUR PLANTS IN OPERATION IS A PROOF
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My No. 3 Thermometer is made expressly for cold storage purposes, with range of scale from 20° below to 80° above zero Fahr.

A price sheet with special quotations will be sent on receipt of application.

Any style instrument can be made to order on receipt of sketch and specifications.

Mention the
NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

Lard Thermometer.



Cold Storage-room Thermometer.

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How to Prolong the Life of an Old Roof.

IF an old leaky, tin, iron or steel roof, paint it with Allen's Anti-Rust Japan. One Coat is enough; no skill required; costs little.

The name describes it; proof against water, time, climate, and fumes of every description. Stops leaks, and prolongs the life of an old roof.

If you want the evidence write us.

To be returned at our expense if not satisfactory.

This Anti-Rust Japan is also of highest value in protecting Metal Pipes, Smoke Stacks, Boiler Fronts and all Metal Work from rusting.

Allen Anti-Rust M'f'g Co.

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Sole Owners and Manufacturers.

**FILL OUT THE COUPON ON
 PAGE 26.**

SENATE BILL 1063

(Continued from page 32.)

piece of affected tissue to the Department, and asks for an investigation and an early report to guide him in the measures that should be adopted for the suppression of the outbreak. An inoculation experiment is found to be necessary and a horse must be used. Before this inoculation can be made a certificate must be given that the object of the experiment will necessarily be frustrated unless it is performed on a horse, ass or mule, and that no other animal is available for this purpose. The application for this certificate must be signed by three physicians duly licensed to practice and actually engaged in practicing medicine in the District of Columbia, and also by a professor of physiology, medicine, anatomy, medical jurisprudence, materia medica or surgery in the medical department of a duly established reliable school or college in the District of Columbia. After this application is forwarded to the commissioners of the District it does not become available until a period of one week has elapsed. During this time the material sent for examination has putrefied and the investigation cannot be made. And yet we are told by the Senator that "the bill under consideration does not interfere in the least with inoculation experiments."

These are simple, every-day cases of experiments which would be prohibited by this bill. Many others could be instanced, but it is not necessary. I have said enough to show that the bill will restrict, and in many cases it will prohibit, very important investigations.

III. This legislation is unanimously opposed by the great scientific bodies of the United States.

The bill under consideration is felt by scientific men to be such a blow at the freedom of research, such an obstruction to the advancement of biology, medicine, and the allied sciences, that all of the great scientific bodies of the country have protested against it. Among these may be mentioned, as having most weight: The National Academy of Sciences, The American Association for the Advancement of Science, The Society for the Promotion of Agricultural Science, The American Medical Association, The Association of American Physicians, The American Academy of Medicine, The American Surgical Association, The Association of American Medical Colleges, The American Microscopical Society, The United States Veterinary Medical Association, The American Public Health Association, The American Society of Naturalists, The American Society of Morphologists. In addition to these, numerous State medical associations, State boards of health, State academies of natural sciences, and the faculties of educational institutions have joined in this protest. The united voice of these great and conservative organizations cannot be safely ignored or disregarded.

The report accompanying the bill assumes that these protests were made without an ex-

amination of the bill, and without an understanding of its effects upon research. This assumption is based upon the statement in the protests that the bill would restrict, prevent and prohibit experimentation upon animals in the District of Columbia, whereas, according to Senator Gallinger, it would not have that effect. The organizations mentioned, which include most if not all of the investigators of the country, may be considered as having acted intelligently and to be better judges of such legislation than persons who have had no experience in scientific research. Besides, it has already been shown in this communication that the provisions of the bill do restrict this class of experiments, and absolutely prevent and prohibit many lines of work. The assumption that these learned bodies protested without an investigation and without a knowledge of the bill cannot be accepted.

IV. This bill would discourage and injure the investigations of this Department by placing the experts under the espionage of inspectors not connected with the Department, by requiring reports to be made in detail to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, by imposing heavy penalties for any experiment which varies in any way from the lines laid down in the bill.

Espionage by inspectors unacquainted with the purposes or necessities of original scientific work in any field cannot be agreeable to the expert; and if the inspectors should be unfriendly, officious, and inclined to search for slight departures from the terms of the bill or to misconstrue the experiments, it would become simply intolerable. It may be assumed that the President would make a wise selection of inspectors; but no doubt the originators of the bill, the anti-vivisection committee of the local humane society, would expect to be represented, and might secure representation. In that case would not their anti-vivisection principles compel them to obstruct, harass, and prevent experiments upon animals to the full extent of their power? Could we reasonably expect any other course?

By frequent visits of the inspectors, or any of them, by prolonged investigations of the laboratories, and continuously asking for explanations, by repeatedly calling through the Commissioners for detailed reports of all experiments, the experimental work of the Department might be interrupted and prevented at any time, notwithstanding the instructions of the Secretary of Agriculture and his desire to speedily accomplish some particular plan for the benefit of the agricultural interests. An experiment necessary to decide some important question connected with our export

cattle trade and to save that trade from destruction by foreign prohibition might thus be stopped, or an experiment to at once determine the nature of an imported contagion such as rinderpest, threatening with disaster the whole animal industry of the country, might be delayed until the contagion had extended beyond control.

Again, it is undesirable to divide the authority over the employés of this Department between the Secretary of Agriculture and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Should this bill become a law, the Secretary of Agriculture might order an immediate investigation of some important subject, but the Commissioners of the District of Columbia could arrest and delay this investigation by calling for detailed reports upon work in progress or which had previously been performed. They might at any time prevent or stop certain classes of investigations by disallowing or suspending the required certificate as provided in Sec. 7. Such a condition of affairs would be unprecedented, and destructive to discipline and effective work.

We could only expect that the experts employed by this Department would endeavor to obey the law and conduct the experiments in accordance with its provisions in order to avoid the penalties. If there was any doubt as to the legality, the experiments would not be made. Many tests which would otherwise be made would be avoided and the results of the investigations would to that extent be inconclusive and unreliable. Who would suffer from these deficiencies? Not the expert, for his salary would continue unimpaired. Would not all the delays, all the deficiencies, all the prohibition of work be so much withdrawn from the people of the United States and particularly from the farming community? If experiments upon animals are conducted by this Department, it is because the country needs the knowledge obtained in that way, and because Congress has directed that such investigations should be made.

V. It has not been shown that existing law is insufficient to prevent any form of cruelty.

The report accompanying the bill refers to a proposed visit to this country of Prof. Mantagazza and says:

Suppose him to visit Washington, and to offer to repeat, for instruction of young "experts" in government laboratories, that series of experiments in causation of pain which made him famous—or infamous—wherever his name is known. Should he be permitted to do so? * * * But those who advocate this bill do not, and will not, admit that even the eminence of the qualifications of Mantagazza justify him in experiments such as he has made. Even a man of science must not overstep the boundaries that separate right from

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made. Even a man of science must not overstep the boundaries that separate right from wrong. It is not to be believed that the possession of a degree in science should confer upon any young enthusiast the right to torture animals after the example of Mantegazza or others like him, and especially should they not be permitted to do this in laboratories supported by taxation of the people of the United States, free from inspection or criticism, free from accountability to public opinion, free from the control or supervision of representatives of the National Government other than those who are officers of the particular department under which the experimenter is employed.

A cursory examination of existing law shows that such experiments as are related in detail in the report are already prohibited, and violations of the law may be followed with as severe penalties as are provided in Sec. 1063. Only properly conducted scientific experiments under proper authority are now allowed. Provision is also made for the issuance of a search warrant upon complaint by any member of the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals who believes and has reasonable cause to believe that the laws in relation to cruelty to animals have been or are being violated in any particular building or place. I quote certain sections of the Compiled Statutes, D. C. (Chapter 67), in relation to the Washington Humane Society to show the complete authority which has already been enacted for preventing cruelty in any form:

Sec. 5. Whoever overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, cruelly beats, mutilates, or cruelly kills, or causes or procures to be so overdriven, overloaded, driven when overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance, cruelly beaten, mutilated, or cruelly kills any animal, and whoever, having the charge or custody of any animal, either as owner or otherwise, inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon the same, or unnecessarily fails to provide the same with proper food, drink, shelter, or protection from the weather, shall for every such offense be punished by imprisonment in jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 6. Every owner, possessor, or person having the charge or custody of any animal, who cruelly drives or works the same when unfit for labor, or cruelly abandons the same, or who carries the same, or causes the same to be carried, in or upon any vehicle or otherwise, in an unnecessarily cruel or inhuman manner, or knowingly and wilfully authorizes or permits the same to be subjected to unnecessary torture, suffering, or cruelty, of any kind, shall be punished for every such offense in the manner provided in Sec. 1. (Sec. 5 of this act.)

Sec. 9. When complaint is made by any member of the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty of Animals (Washington Humane Society), on oath or affirmation, to any magistrate authorized to issue warrants in criminal cases, that the complainant believes, and has reasonable cause to believe, that the laws in relation to cruelty to animals have been or are being violated in any particular building or place, such magistrate, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief, shall issue a search warrant authorizing any marshal, deputy marshal, constable, police officer, or any member of the Association for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to search such building or place.

Sec. 15. Nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or interfere with any properly conducted scientific experiments or investigations, which experiments shall be performed only under the authority of the faculty of some regularly incorporated medical college, university, or scientific society.

Sec. 16. In this act the word "animal" or "animals" shall be held to include all brute creatures, and words "owner," "persons," and "whoever," shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals; and the knowledge and acts of agents of, and persons employed by, corporations in regard to ani-

males transported, owned, or employed by, or in the custody of, such corporations shall be held to be the acts and knowledge of such corporations.

The report assumes that the great underlying principle for which the bill contends is the right of the government to govern the individual. So far as I can see, there is no such principle at stake. The right of Congress to pass the bill is unquestioned, but whether it is desirable, proper and for the best interests of the country to pass it is a question which should receive careful and impartial investigation. I trust that legislation which so seriously affects the whole country will not be treated as a strictly local measure, but will receive the attention of your honorable committee; that the voice of agriculture and science may be heard by the Senate, and that this objectionable bill will not become a law. Very respectfully,

JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

OBITUARY.

George Russell, soap manufacturer, died June 29, in Hamilton, Ontario.

John Kirkpatrick, one of the most prominent butchers of Albany, N. Y., is dead. He was 75 years of age.

Jesse Miller, one of the oldest residents of Kennett Square, Pa., is dead. Up to two years ago, when he retired on account of feeble health, he was engaged in the driving and butchering business. He was 84 years of age.

—A New Orleans paper says that the Crescent City Ice Company has formed a gigantic trust in that city.

Swift and Company put a new bus in service on their line between the general offices in Packingtown and the stock yard main entrance Wednesday. It is a novel construction, being a double-decker, somewhat after the fashion of a London bus. Four horses propel it, and on its first trip at the noon hour carrying the feminine clerical staff of the general offices it causes something akin to a commotion.

Philip D. Armour sailed Wednesday on the steamship St. Paul for Europe.

PACKING HOUSE NOTES.

Manufacturers of machinery and fixtures interested in these notes, should also consult the items under Ice and Refrigeration, and other trade news columns in this paper.

Employers in want of help, and employees in search of positions, and such wanting to dispose of machinery or desiring to purchase same should look at our WANT AND FOR SALE COLUMN on page 45.

Persons contemplating the erection of packing houses or in need of packing house machinery will do well to make their wants known in this column. The forenamed firms in the lines mentioned will supply the notes on this page, and prospective purchasers of machinery would be placed in immediate communication with them.

* The round-ups of cattle on the different ranges in South Dakota are now about completed. One authentic report says that out of 300,000, the estimated number of cattle on the entire range, fully 100,000 are missing.

* Gov. Mount, of Indiana, is corresponding with Prof. Bitting, of Purdue, with a view to having steps taken toward the elimination of hog cholera from that State. The governor estimates that last year 500,000 hogs died from cholera in Indiana.

* Armour & Co. recently opened their branch in Lynn, Mass., giving a hospitable reception to all who paid a visit to their new building at 142-144 Pleasant street. Arthur D. Upton is manager of this branch.

* The Board of Live Stock Commissioners have received the weekly report of the inspector at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for the week ending June 26, as follows: Number of cattle inspected in yards, 147; number passed in yards, 108; held for post mortem, 39; passed on post mortem, 24; condemned as unfit for food and tanked, 15; cases of cancer, 1.

* Ground has been broken for the new building of the Armour Packing Company, on Front street, in New Bedford, Mass. The salesroom and offices take up 28 by 32 feet

TO BUTCHERS.

Butchers cannot fail to be interested in Page's Quotations for Calf Skins, which appear on page 8.***

AGENTS WANTED.

IT'S A GOOD THING.



The PERFECTION DRIED BEEF CHIPPER.

IS the best thing out.

ECONOMICAL, uses up 98% of the beef.

SIMPLE, anybody can work it.

FAST, cuts 150 pounds per hour by hand.

CLEAN, chipped meat drops in a drawer.

PROFITABLE, compared with any other machine.

CAPACITY.

Price, \$25.00 f. o. b. New York or Chicago, 150 lbs. per hour

Foot Power, \$150.00 " " " 300 " "

Steam Power, \$200.00 " " " 600 " "

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of the floor surface. The smoking room 15 by 15 feet, the pickling room 48 by 15 feet and the cooler 62 by 30 feet, are also all on the first floor. The ice box, 62 by 30 feet, is over the cooler. The cooler will hold about ninety cattle. The ice box will hold 170 tons of ice. The top story will be for storage. A hydraulic elevator will run from the basement to the second story. When completed the new building will be finely equipped for conducting the wholesale meat business and have all the improvements of the age. S. A. Brownell is manager for the Armour Packing Company in New Bedford.

\* One of the most important transfers of property in Bangor, Me., for a long time, is the purchase of the wooden building in Front street, that city, recently occupied by Geo. L. Moor, Edward Angle and Harry A. Thayer, by John P. Squire & Co. The Squire Company will convert the building into a great refrigerator, beginning work at once. The capacity of the plant at its completion is not yet known, but that it will be extensive is sure. A depot for the supplies manufactured by the company will be established there, and the institution will be of commercial value to the city.

\* The Empire Cattle Company has been incorporated in Butte, Montana, by W. A. Clark and J. K. Heslot, of Butte, and S. D. Davidson, of Helena. The capital stock is fixed at \$50,000, divided into 500 shares. The principal place of business will be in Butte.

\* Henry B. Hodgkins, of Macon, Ga., has accepted the general management of the Armour & Co. agency at Cincinnati, Ohio.

\* Stock of Swift and Company was damaged by fire in Atlanta, Ga., to the extent of \$6,000, covered by insurance, and goods of the G. H. Hammond Company were damaged to the same amount; the loss also being covered by insurance.

#### ROTTERDAM OLEO REPORT.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending July 9, 1897:

July 1. Harrison (100/150 tcs.) sold at 40 florins.  
" 1. Morris Extra (150/200 tcs.) sold at 39 florins.  
" 1. Monarch sold at 37 florins.  
" 2. Morris Extra sold at 39 florins.  
" 2. Monarch sold at 37 florins.  
" 3. United sold at 40 florins.  
" 6. Harrison sold at 40 florins.  
" 7. Eastman Extra sold at 40 florins.  
" 8. United sold at 39 florins.  
" 8. Modoc sold at 39 florins.  
" 8. Eastman Extra sold at 39 florins.  
" 8. Armour Extra sold at 39 florins.  
" 8. Queen City sold at 37 florins.  
" 8. Banner sold at 37 florins.  
" 8. Monarch sold at 37 florins.  
" 8. Cincinnati sold at 36 florins.  
" 9. United sold at 39 florins.  
" 9. Dold Extra sold at 38 florins.

Sales for the week 1,400 tcs. spot and 1,700 to arrive.

July 1, stock in first hands, 1,900 tcs.

Stock afloat, July 1.—Per smr. Uribe from Balto. June 19, due July 4, 1,644 tcs.; per smr. Amsterdam from New York, June 26, due July 5, 2,333 tcs.; per smr. Tabasco from Balto. June 27, due July 12, 2,555 tcs.; per smr. Tampico from Balto. July 3, due July 18, 1,449 tcs.; per smr. Maasdam from New York, July 3, due July 15, 3,011 tcs. Total, 10,992 tcs.

July 5.—My London cable reports: Butter, market quiet and steady; Margarine, market quiet and steady.

Imports into Great Britain for week ending June 26, 1897: 1896—Butter, 56,335 cwt.; margarine, 13,243 cwt. 1897—butter, 73,000 cwt.; margarine, 13,000 cwt.

#### Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

July 3. Per smr. Maasdam—United, 200; Eastman, 368; Morris, 1,030; Armour Packing Co., 325; S. & S., N. Y., 199; S. & S., E., 394; Swift, 380; Dold, 65.

July 6. Per smr. Tampico—Swift, 675; Cudahy Packing Co., 50; Armour & Co., 410; Pitts. Prov. Co., 120; Martin, 180; Union Stock Yards, 60.

July 6. Per smr. Werkendam—Armour & Co., 50; Armour Packing Co., 310.

#### Neutral Lard.

July 3. Per smr. Maasdam—Armour & Co., 250; Swift, 100.

July 6. Per smr. Tampico—Swift, 25; Cudahy Packing Co., 100; Armour & Co., 400; Chicago Packing Co., 125.

July 6. Per smr. Werkendam—Armour Packing Co., 500; Swift, 100.

## Supplementary Reports.

### PROVISIONS AND LARD.

(Continued from page 10.)

Thursday's markets opened in the West at higher prices, in sympathy with hogs, of which receipts in Chicago were only 23,000, against 34,000 estimated, and prices higher, Kansas City only having 8,000 and Omaha about half that amount, with the total week's packing at the West 365,000, against 255,000 last year. Pork opened 2½c. up, lost 5c., recovered it and lost 10c., to recover 7½c., and closed 5c. off for the day, with a limited business, compared to recent activity, and no important trading reported. Lard opened 5c. higher on light receipts of hogs, but broke 7½c. on selling by packers, to recover 2½c., and close unchanged for the day. Ribs opened 2½c. up, and lost it, with a light trade. In New York 500 tcs. cash Western lard were taken for export to the U. K., part at 4.15c., making 1,500 tcs. for the week for those markets, including that reported above on Tuesday. Only 250 tcs. additional have been taken by the home trade, supposed to be by pressers; 100 tcs. city lard sold at 3.70c., with only jobbing lots of pork at 25c. lower than late general prices, as the trade East has not followed the speculative advance West, mess being quoted \$8.25@\$8.75, family \$9@\$10, and clear \$9@\$10.50. In neutral lard there has been less done than last week, though prices remain firm at 5c. Chicago, 5½c. New York and 31 florins Rotterdam for prompt shipment. Refined lard has been very quiet, at rather easier prices for the Continent, namely, \$4.50, but there has been a fair business in compound at about 4c. for Western and 3½c. for city, though 4½c. has been quoted for small lots of the former, on better demand stimulated by warm weather. Sales of meats in New York were of the usual jobbing character, sales of hams being at a little easier prices for city pickled, and of shoulders at a little steadier prices, at 5½@5½c. Bellies were quiet at 5½c. for 14-lb, 5½c. for 12, and 6½c. for 10's. There were smaller sales reported in beef than those of last week, mentioned above, transactions having been of about the same, after making allowance for the three holidays, at unchanged prices.

The following dispatch from a representative Chicago commission house shows the prevailing sentiment in the trade as to the situation: There is pretty heavy selling of lard this morning and it seems to be all absorbed without much trouble and the tone of the market is rather firm. I should not be surprised at better closing. Lard has been bailed from 3.60@4.27c. and reacted nearly 20c. Am of opinion provisions are a buy on any decline now, as corn acts like a bull market and will help hog stuff.

Friday's markets were higher at opening by 7½c. on pork and 2½c. on ribs, with 9,000 less hogs in Chicago than expected, namely, 18,000, with 12,000 at Kansas City and 4,500 at Omaha. But packers sold and the grain markets eased off, and the early gain was soon lost on small trading in all markets on account of intensely hot weather West, which is delaying the movement of hogs and grain, as well. Afternoon prices broke with grain and on realizing, 12½c. on pork, 7½c. on lard

and ribs, as cash demand West is reported very slow and prices weaker. In New York little cash demand was reported at our quotations. Chicago rallied 7½c. from bottom on pork near the close, ribs 2½c. and lard unchanged to 2½c. over bottom, but 5@7½c. off for day, ribs 5c., pork 2½c.

Closing New York prices Friday were: Cash Western lard, in tierces, 4.12½c.; tanks, 3.85c.; city, 3.65c. for refining grade; do., iron-bound, 4.35c.; refined, Continent, 4.45c.; South American, 5c.; Brazil, in kegs, 6.25c.; compound, 3½@4c. for city and 4@4½c. for Western; neutral, 5c. West and 5½c. New York.

Pork—Mess, \$8.25@\$8.75; clear, \$9@\$10.50; family, \$9@\$10; city pickled shoulders, 5½@5½c.; pickled hams, 8½@9½c.; 9-lb rib bellies, 6½c.; 10-lb rib bellies, 6½c.; 12-lb rib bellies, 5½c. loose; smoking bellies, 6½@7c.; clear boxed bellies, in pickle, 5½c. for Cuba; dry salted do., 6c.; Eastern dry salted clear bellies, 6c. In Chicago: 16-lb green hams, 7½c.; 14-lb, 7½@8c.; 12-lb, 8½@8½c.; 16-lb S. P. hams, 7½@8c.; California S. P. hams, nominal; green New York city hams, 8½@8½c.; green bellies, 5½@6c. for the range.

Beef—Corned and roast, \$1.10@\$1.15 for 1-lb cans; 2-lb cans, \$1.90@\$2.10; 4s, \$3.95; 6s, \$6.25@\$6.50; 14-lb, \$14; mess, \$7.50@\$8; packet, \$8@\$9.50; family, \$9@\$10; extra India mess in tierces, \$12@\$13.50 for both extremes; hams, West, \$24 for new and \$25 for insides; \$27 for insides and knuckles together; cost and freight hams, new, here nominal at \$24.50; job lots, \$24.50@\$25; tongues, \$25 for large 6-lb average and \$23@\$24 for small.

### TALLOW AND STEARINE.

(Continued from page 12.)

Thursday's markets were quiet for tallow and stearine, both at New York and the West, at former prices, with a moderate jobbing trade reported at Chicago at 2½@2½c. for No. 2 packers', and 3½@3½c. for No. 1 and edible, but no round lots were reported. In New York 100 hhds. more of city were taken for export at 3½c., making since our last week's report, 900 hhds. of city, all at ½c., which cleans up current production and leaves no new made stock to offer, except for forward delivery, while the old stock held by one New York melter is practically off the market, said to be held for 3½c. But in oleo oil there was a more active market in Rotterdam owing to the arrival of a steamer on Wednesday night, offerings having been too light previously this week to enable much business to be done. But there were sales

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The Latest and Most Improved Methods of Successful Packers, Foremen and Superintendents.

## Pork Packing and Curing from A to Z in all the Departments of the Packing-House.—A Book for Life.

## Live Hogs.

Which is the Most Profitable and Satisfactory to the Packer?—A few Hints Regarding the Handling of Hogs in Hot Weather.—Unloading and Weighing: Hints to Buyers.—Dockages.—Inspection.—Figures for the Country Packer.—To Avoid Sour Meats.—Cost of Handling Hogs in Yards.—Feeding.

## Hog Killing.

Driving to Pens.—The Shagger.—Necessity of a Foreman.—Stripping Small Guts.—How to Avoid Destroying Them.—Scarring Guts.—To Avoid Destroying Large Guts.—Expense of Killing.—Men Required for Killing Gang.—The Work of Each Man on the Killing Gang.—Avoid Shoulder Sticking.—Temperature of Water in Scalding Tub.—Hog Scrapers.—The Scientific Portion of Hog Slaughtering.—The Expert Gutter.—The Shaver.—The Gut Bench.—Casings and Guts.—"Dark" and "Off" Color Lard Due to Careless Washing of Guts.—Do not Let Your Fat Go into the Sewer.—Hog Stomachs.—Leaf Lard.—Tongues—How to Treat Them.—Temperature.—Dry Shaving.—Proper Handling, and After Effects of Poor Handling.—Shrinkage from Live to Dressed Weights.—Hair, Bristles, etc.—Carelessness of Killing Gang.—How to Avoid Losses.—When Water Should Be Used.

## Pepsin Manufacture.

What is Pepsin.—Method of Preparation.—Straining and Filtering of Liquid.—Crude Pepsin.—Purified Pepsin.—General Treatment and Drying Process.

## The Chill Room.

When to Put In.—Temperature of Room and Hogs.—Reduction of Temperature.—Lowest Temperature Permissible.—How Long to Hang Therein.—Watching the Temperatures.—Proper Insulation of Chillrooms.—Artificial Refrigeration Prevents Sour Meats.—Where to Place Brine Tanks.—How to Run the Pipes.—Necessity of Reliable Men in Taking Temperatures.—Closest Attention Necessary.—Necessity of Competent Men.—Advantages of Thorough Mechanics.—Who Should Attend to Insulation.

## Cutting of Hogs.

When to Commence Cutting.—Size of Gang.—The Cutting Gang.—The Chopper.—Instruments in Use.—Side Meat Trimmers.—Ribbers.—Backbone Sawers.—Shoulder Trimmers.—Blade Pullers.—Where to Chop the Backbone Out.—Other Men and Boys Necessary.—Cost of Cutting.—Domestic Cuts.—Export Cuts.—Loin.—Wrapping.—Cold Storage.—Treatment During Summer.—No Lean Meat to Tanks.—Spareribs.—Backbones, Neckbones, Hocks; What to do With Them.—Short-rib Middle (Illustrated).—How to Cut—English Short-rib Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Long Clear Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Extra Long Clear Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Long-rib Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Cumberland Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Yorkshire Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Staffordshire Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Dublin Middle.—Stretford Middle.—Birmingham Middle (Illustrated and explained).—Short, Clear Sides (Illustrated and explained).—Extra Short, Clear Sides (Illustrated and explained).—Wiltshire Sides (Illustrated and explained).—South Staffordshire Sides (Illustrated and explained).—Clear Belly (Illustrated and explained).—Rib Belly (Illustrated and explained).—Welsh Sides.—Irish-cut Sides.—South Staffordshire Sides.—Clear Bellies, English.—Rib Bellies.—Pickled Clear Bellies.—Short Clear Backs, English (Illustrated).—Short Fat Backs (Illustrated).—Long Fat Backs (Illustrated).—Pickled Clear Backs.—Short-cut Hams (Illustrated).—Long-cut Hams (Illustrated).—Stafford Hams (Illustrated).—South Stafford Hams.—Manchester Hams.—Skinned Hams.—California Hams (Illustrated).—Rolled Hams, Bone-

less (Illustrated).—Boston Shoulders (Illustrated).—Square Shoulders.—New York Shoulders (Illustrated).—Regular Shoulders (Illustrated).—Skinned Shoulders.—Rolled Shoulders, Boneless (Illustrated).—Mess Pork (Illustrated).—Prime Mesa Pork (Illustrated).—Extra Prime Pork.—Clear Pork (Illustrated).—Extra Clear Pork.—Clear Back Pork.—Shoulder Butts, Lean.—Pork Loins.—Cumberland.—Short Ribs.

## Fresh Meats.

Tenderloins.—Trimmings.—Spare-ribs.—The Desirability of Spreading.—What Receptacles to Use to Give Meat a Good Appearance.—What Pieces Must not Be Gotten for Counter Trade.—The Handling of Spare-ribs, also Fresh and Smoked.—Meat Market Sales.

## Hog Tests and Relative Values.

The Value of Tests.—What Percentage to Figure on Live Weight.—What to Figure for Cost of Manufacture.—Shrinkage When Determining Cured Yields.—Conclusion About Cutting of Hogs.

TABLE SHOWING AVERAGE Weights of Cuts, Meats, and LARD YIELDDED by Live Hogs of 110 to 450 lb. (This table alone is worth the price of the book to every packer.)

## Packing and Shipping Meats.

Sizes of Boxes.—How to Pack.—Eight Sizes.—Weights They Will Contain.—Material Used.—Care to be Taken on the Journey.—How to Store on Board Ship.—Damage Due to Exposure.—Advantages of Having Men at Seaboard.—Cost of Packing Meats.—Average Amount of Salt Used.—How Much Borax to Use.—When to Pack in Borax, and Why.—Allowances for Shrink—Cover Cost of Borax.—Weighing Dry-Salt Meats for Export.—How to Handle Borax Meats and Dry-Salt Meats.—What Methods are Used to Keep Dry-Salt Meats Dry.—Advantage of Tight Boxes.—Points for Exporters How to Ascertain Cost and Profit.—Many Other Points of Value.

Points for Shippers of Provisions to England.

Regulations Adopted by the London Provision Trade.—American and Canadian Bacon Landed.—Pork and Heads in Barrels and Cases.—Mess Pork in Barrels of 200 pounds.—Beef in Tiers of 300 pounds.—Allowances and Terms.

Lard.—Bladders.—American Tiers.

—Other Packages.—Canned (tinned) Meats.—Rules and Regulations of London Chamber of Commerce.—General Rules for Exporters.—Terms.—Invoices.—Weights.

—Agents.

Domestic Packing and Shipping.

How to Pack and Ship: Domestic Meats.—Sweet Pickled Meats.—Green Meats.—Pumping Hams pro and contra.—Lard.—Fresh Meats, Sausages.—Fertilizer.

Tables of No. 1 BOX AVERAGES Export Meats, No. 2—Tierce Averages at 300 lb., No. 3—Table of Convertible Values for Provision Exports to Great Britain.

## Curing.

Elimination of Animal Heat.—Demand for Mild Cured Meats.—Temperatures.—How to Handle a Ham Pump.—Strength of Pickle.—Spread the Meats.—How Long.—What Temperature. SOME GOOD RECIPES FOR CURING.

How Much Saltwater, etc., to Use.—Much Saltwater, etc., to Use.—Other Curing.—Different Formulas and Temperatures. To Avoid "Ropey" Pickle."

"How to Get Rid of It.—Rolling.—Re-piling.—Time for Curing of Different Pieces of Different Weights.—Where to Draw the Pickle.—Gains in Curing.—Handling of Tiers After Drawing Pickle.—How to Pile Tiers.—Look Out for Leaks.

CURE FOR TONGUES PACKED IN BARRELS AT 220 POUNDS.

Formula.—Another Formula.—Temperature.—Another Pickle.

A Fourth Formula.—Change of Pickle; When Necessary.—Tongues for Export.

Curing of Hocks and Feet.—The Required Pickle.—Another Method.

—Temperature.—Vinegar Pickle.

CURE FOR BELLIES IN

TIERCES.—Formula.—Bellies in Tubs.—Another Formula (also good for California Hams, New York Shoulders, etc.).—First-class Cure for Light Bellies for Breakfast Bacon, No. 1.—How to Handle Meats Under this Formula.—Time Necessary for Curing.—Pickle Tests.—Pickle Tanks.—How Low Pickle May Be Drawn from Tanks.—Look Out for Rats.—Tiers.—What Weight of Different Cuts to Pack Into Them.—Barrels.—Half-Barrels.—Kegs.—Gain of Weight in Pickle.—Loss of Strength in Pickle.—Do not Use Old, Weak Pickle.—Avoid Pickle-Soaked Meats.—How to Keep Brine "Alive."—Roll All Pickled Meats Well.—Maintaining of Temperature.—"Dry" Method of Curing Tierce Meats.—WESTPHALIA HAMS.—Formula, and manner of making them fully explained.

## American Dry Salt Meats.

Heavy Side Meats.—How to Handle.—How to Salt and Resalt.—Bulkling of Meats and Rebulkling.—Backs.—Shoulders.—Bulk all Meats Close.—Time Necessary for Curing.—How to Figure and Determine Difference of Treatment Prior to Smoking, Between Dry-Salted Meats and Sweet Pickled Meats.—Light, Clear Sides, Extra Clear Sides; How to Put Up.—Advantages in Bulkling as Clears.—A Tour Through the Cellars of the Country.—What it Discloses.—A Saving to Packers.—Great Possibilities.—Meats for Export.—Handling.—Color.—Use of Saltwater and Nitrate of Soda.—Difference Between the Use of Saltwater and Salt.—Acquisition of Color.—How to Sprinkle Saltwater on Meats.—How to Add Salt.—Use of the Pocket Stick.—Bulkling and Rebulkling.—How to Place Export Meats in Cellar.—How to Ship Export Salt Meats in Winter.—How in Summer.—How to Handle Meats When Packed in Borax.—How to Obtain Color on Long-Cut Hams.—The Necessity of Tight Boxes and Close Packing.—Shipping of Backs and Bellies.

## Smoke Department.

Various Theories in Reference to Best Method of Smoking Refuted.—Cold Smoking.—Quick Smoking.—What is Necessary in Order to Make Meats Which Will Stand Handling.—How to Fill the Smoke-House.—What Precautions to Take.—What Kind of Fire.—How Long.—Let Your House Cool Off.—What Wood to Use.—About the Use of Sawdust.—What to Use to Give the Meat Better Appearance, and to Prevent Flies from Touching It.—Washed Meats.—Temperature of Water.—What to Mix With It.

—What the Stringer Has to Do.—Usages in the British Islands.—Meat-Washing Machines.—Appetizing Meats in Bacon Shops in England.—To Make them Look So.

Room for Improvement in the Handling of Smoked Meats.—Improved Methods Compared to Former Years.—Smoking in Summer.—Do not Handle Meats Any More than Necessary.—Do not Pile Smoked Meats.

—Why.—Several Good Points.—About Handling Before Canvassing.—The Use of Borax Before Papering.—Advantages of Parchment Paper Over Straw Paper.—Canvas and Yellow Wash.

—How to Yellow Wash 2,500 Hams.—What to Use.—Protection of Smoke-House and Canvassing Room, Ventilators, Doors and Windows.

PICKLE CURED MEATS.—How Long to Soak in Winter.—In Summer.—Fully Detailed.

DRY-SALT CURED MEATS.—How Long to Soak in Winter.—In Summer.—Fully Detailed.—Shorter Time with Running Water.—Putting Meats in Soak Vats.—How Full the Vats Ought to Be.—Advantages of Creating a Current.—Most Economical Arrangement for Soaking Meats.—Detailed and Ex-

## Sausage Department.

Advantages of Such Department in a Packing House.—Cleanliness.—A Number of Sausage Recipes.—Fully Explained.—Pork Sausage.—Bologna.—Liver Sausage.—Headcheese.—Tongue Sausage.—Summer

Sausage.—Beef Sausage.—German Bologna Sausage.—Ham, Chicken and Tongue Sausage.—Oxford Sausage.—Frankfort Sausage.—Roestwurst.

## Tank Department.

Importance of this Department.—Description of Tanks and Capacity.—Size of Manholes.—Location of Seats and Water Pipes and Lard Cocks.—How to Set Up a Tank.—To Avoid Loss of Life and Property.—Operation of Tanks.—When to Fill, and When.—What to Do When Tank Gets "Flushed" in Cooking.—How Long to Cook.—How Much Time to Settle.—The Use of Salt in Tank.—Drawing to Cooler.—Pumping Through Filter Press of Separator.—Necessity for Quicker Cooling.—Difference in Temperatures Between Lard Drawn to Tierces and Lard Drawn to Tins.—How to Facilitate the Draining of Tank Water.—Cleaning of Coolers.—Vats and Catch Basins.—Making of "Stick."—Pressing Refuse from Tank Water.—Saving Lard from Tank Water.—What to Do With Residue.—Tight and Open Jacket Kettles.—How to Operate Each of Them.—How Long to Cook, and Under Which Pressure.—The Use of the Hasher and Agitator.—Neutral Lard.—How and Where it is Made.

PRIME STEAM LARD.—What it Should Be Made of, and How Rendered.—"Killing" and "Cutting" Lard.—How to Mix.—Wash Your Gut Lard.—Which Agent to Use in Bleaching and Purifying Rejected Lard.—In Which Proportion.—How to Re-cook Same.—Another Method.

—Another Recipe.—Kettle-Rendered Leaf Lard.—Neutral Lard.—Kettle-Rendered Lard.—How to Make It.—Stearine Tests.—Yield of Lard Pressed for Oil.—Refined or Compound Lard.—What it is Composed Of.—Method of Manufacture.

—White Grease.—Brown and Yellow Grease.—Pig's Feet.—Their Utilization as White Grease, if Not Used for Glue Stock.—Where the Grease Can Be Used.—THE MELTING POINT OF LARD.—An Interesting Article on the Subject.—The Melting Point no Indication of Purity.—Methods of Determining It.—Difference of Melting Points of the Different Parts of the Animal.

—Difference in Prime Steam Lard and Jacket Kettle Lard.—Disadvantages of Trying to Get Too Much of a Yield.—To Avoid Dark Colored Lard.

## Gut and Casings Department.

Its Importance.—What is Paid by Dealers to Packers.—Variation of Prices.—Handling of No. 1 Guts.—Percentage of Good Guts.—Advantage of Handling Guts in the Packing House.—Handling of Bung Guts.—Salting, Drying, Packing.—Points of Interest.

CASINGS.—Soaking, Cleaning, Salting.—Quantity of Salt Allowed.—Yield per Hog.—Calculating Profits for Casings Department, 4 Months' Killing, 2 Examples.—Advantages to the Packer.

## Fertilizer Department.

Dried Blood.—Concentrated Tankage or "Stick."—Percentage of Phosphate, Moisture and Ammonia.—Sample Analysis of Dried Blood, Concentrated Tankage.—No. 1 Ground Tankage.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.—Value of Dried Blood as a Fertilizer per Unit and per Ton.—Concentrated Tankage No. 2.—Ground Tankage.—How Manufactured, and What it Contains.—Raw Bone Meal.—Ground Steam Bone.

IN ADDITION to the above there are 7,000 NAMES of the following branches of the trade, wholesale trade, only:

Pork and Beef Packers.—Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterers.—Wholesale Provision Dealers.—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butterine Manufacturers.—Tallow Renderers and Dealers.—Provision Brokers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Seed Oil Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (Wholesale and Retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.—Soap and Candle Makers.

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from this cargo of about 1,000 bbls, at a decline of one florin to 39, at which United, Modoc, Eastman's and Armour's Extra were sold, and Queen City, Banner and Monarch at 37 florins, with Cincinnati at 36 florins. There has been less done this week for July shipment, as about all that he packers were offering was taken last week, and they still refuse to sell for further forward shipment. In view of this and light stocks in Rotterdam the decline of a florin was rather unexpected and not fully explained. There were also sales of 100,000 country tallow in New York at 3½@3¾c. to local soapmakers, who are moderate buyers only, while the arrivals of country stock are moderate also, but it is not known whether interior stocks are well sold up or held back for better prices. But supplies of Australian are heavy and pressing for sale.

There were 500 hds. more of the old stock of city tallow in New York taken out of store to be shipped this week on an old sale said to be Liverpool, making 1,000 hds. of that stock sold, of which 500 reported three weeks ago.

Friday's markets were quiet and practically unchanged, though Chicago is not quite so strong, as its packers will complete their deliveries to home trade on recent heavy sales this week and their current make will be on the market after this week. The best sales in Chicago were at 2½c. for No. 2 and 3½c. for No. 1 packers', and 3½c. for edible. Soap makers here are rather more free buyers. The English markets are out and are supplied with Australian. France has good orders here yet at 3½c. in hds., for city in anticipation of retaliation by France for our tariff, with a higher duty on tallow. Sales of country to-day, 75,000 lb at 3½@3¾c. for ordinary to choice and 3½c. for fancy. Rotterdam oleo oil sales not in at the close of 'Change.

A little better movement in neatfoot oil was reported toward the close of the week.

Closing New York prices Friday were: City lard stearine, 5½@5¾c. asked; Western lard stearine, 5½@5¾c. asked, both nominal; oleo stearine, city, 4½c. firm; yellow grease stearine, 3½c.; white grease stearine, 3½@3 5-16c.; tallow stearine, nominal; oleo oil, 7c. for choice, 6½c. for prime, 5@5½c. for No. 2, and 3½@4c. for low grades; at Rotterdam, 36@39 florins for fair to choice brands; oleo stearine at Chicago, 4½c.; yellow grease stearine, 3 1-16c.; white grease stearine, 3½c. nominal. City tallow, 3½c. bid in hds., 3½c. in tes.; country (packages free), 3½@3¾c. for common to fancy; edible, 3½@3¾c. for country and city. Chicago prices are: Prime packers', 3½c.; edible, 3½c.; country, 3½@3¾c.; No. 2, 2¾c.

Greases.—Brown, 2½@2¾c.; yellow, 2½@2¾c.; white, 2½@3¾c.; bone and soap, 2½@2¾c. At Chicago: 2.85@2.87½c. for A white; 2½c. for B white; 2½@2¾c. for yellow; 2@2¾c. for brown; and 2½@2¾c. for bone.

#### ANIMAL OILS—WHOLESALE AND JOBBOING.

|                                     | Per Gall. |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| Lard oil, prime, city, present make | 36 a 37   |
| " " Western                         | 35 a 36   |
| Neatsfoot oil, white                | 60 a 70   |
| " " prime                           | 47 a 53   |
| " " No. 1                           | 45 a 48   |
| " " No. 2                           | 41 a 43   |
| Red saponified                      | 3½ a 3¾   |
| Red elaine                          | 28 a 32   |
| Tallow oil, prime                   | 35 a 36   |
| Degras, German                      | 1½ a 1¾   |
| " English, brown                    | 1½ a 2    |
| " " light                           | 2½ a 3¾   |
| " French                            | 4½ a 5¾   |

\* Advices from Hammond, Ind., state that officials of Braun & Fils, Chicago, makers of butterine, visited that city last week with a view of locating their plant there. They announce that Hammond or Indianapolis will get the plant. The former city is making a strong bid for the concern, and the promoters believe they will locate there.

#### TRIAL SHIPMENT OF SAUSAGE MEATS TO PERU.

Wolf, Sayer & Heller are about to make a sample shipment of sausage meats to Peru. According to parties well informed on the possibilities of the trade that can be developed in this branch, this first shipment may be the means of beginning active competition with Germany, who is said to be to-day enjoying a monopoly in that country on the exportation of sausage meat. It is probable that the product sent from Germany, not only to Peru, but to other South American countries, is imported from this country.

#### COTTONSEED OIL.

(Continued from page 18).

Thursday's markets were quiet in New York, though firmer, with an increasing demand both for home and export trade at former prices. But holders of about all the available oil were asking more money, and the business was checked. But there was more doing at New Orleans for export in off grade summer yellow, of which 2,000 bbls. were taken at 22c. f. o. b., 200 bbls. more do. at 22½c. f. o. b., and 200 prime at 23½c. f. o. b., all New Orleans and for export. Sales of prime summer yellow in New York for the first three days of the week were 900 bbls., of which 400 were reported above at 24@24½c. f. o. b. New York; 375 off grade do. at 23½c. f. o. b. New York, and 400 bbls. of prime winter yellow at 29c. f. o. b. New York, all for export. There were also local sales of 225 bbls. of prime summer white at 26@26½c. and 50 bbls. of butter oil at 28c. Nothing whatever was reported in crude in tanks at the Southeast coast or in barrels at New York, so far for the week. This improved demand at the South was quite encouraging, as indicating a revival of export trade, as it is more new business than has been reported for some time past from that port, while there are said to be considerable orders in this market for France in anticipation of a higher duty on cotton oil in retaliation for our higher tariff on French products.

Friday's markets were active and stronger, one line of 4,000 bbls. of prime summer yellow being sold by Whitman Bros., of the Southern Company, to the lard trade, though supposed to be for export, at 24c. There were rumors of other sales, not confirmed up to close of 'Change, both here and South.

|                                    |          |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| Cottonseed, crude, nominal, *carce | 20       |
| " loose, f.o.b. mills.....         | 15½ a 16 |
| " Summer yellow, prime             | 24 a 24½ |
| " offgrade.....                    | 23 a 23½ |
| " Yellow, butter grades            | 28       |
| " White, prime.....                | 26 a 26½ |
| " Yellow, Winter.....              | 29       |

#### NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

(See page 22 also.)

\*\* The Pontifex Machine Co. and Gansevoort Freezing and Cold Storage Co. are building premises adjoining the above, they having had to vacate their old place for the same reason.

\*\* The Chicago Packing Co., of Canal street, Stamford, Conn., is well worthy of notice in our columns, as one of the most progressive establishments during the last few years it has been our pleasure to visit. The respected manager, John A. Foos, is an experienced butcher, practical, well read, up-to-date, and a go-ahead hustler. Not slow to take advantage of the latest ideas of improvements for the advancement and success of the business, he has had the cold air process of refrigeration put in by the Armstrong, Duff Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., and his ice box, which will hold over a carload of meats, is kept to a degree very little above freezing point. Tracking and switches are also new, and a commodious office and furnishings complete adds to the pleasing appearance of the market. A large tracking scale has recently been put in by the manufacturer, Jas. H. O'Brien, of 75 New Chambers street, New York City, and the marble counters and fixtures are of the most approved style, the whole presenting a picture of what a nineteenth century market should be. Mr. Foos reports that the wholesale business is slow, and that the retail trade is improving, but is of the opinion that business will soon pick up, and enable them to work to their full capacity. "The National Provisioner" hopes such will be the case, and wishes the business under his management the success which it deserves.

#### NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Two certificates of membership of the New York Produce Exchange, Nos. 556 and 2,562, and all interests therein, will be sold at public auction in the reading room of the New York Produce Exchange Building on July 28, at 2:30 o'clock p. m., pursuant to the by-laws of the said Exchange relative to unpaid assessments.

Mr. Carl Dreier, manager of the Wilcox Co., is again at his post of duty, after an absence of several weeks.

There is no improvement in the market for membership tickets, prices being unchanged.

Business is unusually dull in the cotton oil corner and several of the leading spirits are taking advantage of same by taking a vacation and rejuvenating, for the purpose of being in good form for the forthcoming season, which, from all indications, bids fair to prove a profitable one.

Among the visitors to the floor during the week we noticed the following gentlemen: H. H. Peters, E. M. Ashley, R. P. Fish, Alex. Geddes and W. E. Bishop, all of Chicago; also A. C. Brown, Cleveland; John G. Corley, Omaha, and Mr. Henry Kern, Columbus, Ga.

#### FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

The consumption of meat per head in Great Britain is calculated at 87 lb annually, 27 of which is imported, but only 9 lb of that 27 arrives in a frozen state.

In the recent Jubilee celebration in Liverpool Messrs. Armour & Co., Chicago and London, utilized a good idea in distributing batches of programmes for the procession among their retail customers, by whom they were handed to the public. This firm had also on Tuesday a large balloon floating in mid-air above the Thames, just below London Bridge. The balloon was apparently connected with the works at Tooley street. From its prominence, the lettering which it bore relative to Armour's products would be visible to persons distant half-a-mile off.

#### LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 9-3:45 P. M.—Closing.—Beef dull; extra India mess, 50s. 9d.; prime mess, 45s. Pork dull; prime mess fine Western, 45s.; medium Western, 42s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., dull, 38s. 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, easy, 26s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, dull, 26s.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, dull, 25s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, dull, 24s. Gd.; short clear middles, heavy, 45 to 50 lb, dull, 24s.; clear bellies, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 25s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, steady, 25s. Lard—Prime Western, dull, 21s. Cheese—American finest, white and colored, steady, 41s. Tallow—Prime city, steady, 17s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined, steady, 15s. 3d.

#### AGAINST ENFORCEMENT OF OLEO LAW.

The Chicago Grocers' and Butchers' Association has addressed a letter to State Attorney Deneen protesting against the enforcement of the oleomargarine law. In this letter the members protest against any prosecution under the new statute to regulate the manufacture and sale of butterine. "In addition to our association," they say, "there are about 3,500 others engaged in similar business. We feel that it is unjust to us and to consumers to interfere with our right to sell and their right to buy and use butterine. Butterine is a wholesome article of food, and can be produced and sold cheaper than butter." A test case will be instituted.

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## NEW YORK MARKETS.

### OCEAN FREIGHTS.

Business in berth freights continue strong and active. Rates are at this writing advancing from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton to all ports. Large offerings of oats and grain are responsible for this improvement, and the indications are that a strong market will prevail throughout the year. The following prices are quoted to Liverpool with the usual increase to other ports: oil cake, per ton, 10s.; bacon, per ton, 10s.; lard (tes.) per ton, 10s.; cheese, per ton, 25s.; butter, per ton, 30s.; tallow, per ton, 9s.; leather, per ton, 25s.; beef, per tierce, 2s.; pork, per bbl., 1s. 6d.

### LIVE CATTLE.

#### Weekly receipts:

|                   | Beefs. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs.  |
|-------------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City       | 2,710  | 8     | 2,330   | 41,351 | 8,365  |
| Sixth St.         | 3,226  | 149   | 6,526   | 2,909  | 152    |
| Fortieth St.      |        |       |         |        | 17,294 |
| Hoboken           | 2,784  | 41    |         | 1,841  |        |
| Lehigh Val. B. R. | 1,386  |       | 61      |        | 3,514  |
| Scattering        |        |       | 121     | 142    |        |
| Totals            | 10,476 | 198   | 9,047   | 44,943 | 28,325 |
| Totals last week. | 10,416 | 129   | 9,839   | 37,120 | 31,611 |

#### Weekly shipments:

|                            | Live<br>Cattle. | Live<br>Sheep. | Quar.<br>Beef. |
|----------------------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Eastmans Company           |                 |                | 4,040          |
| D. H. Sherman              |                 |                | 1,500          |
| Swift Company              |                 |                | 1,781          |
| Nelson Morris              |                 |                | 2,680          |
| Schwarzschild & Sulzberger | 1,156           |                | 3,392          |
| J. Shamborg & Son          | 1,605           | 1,000          |                |
| Pritchard, Moore & Co      | 143             |                |                |
| D. G. Culver               | 30              |                |                |
| A. Strauss                 | 26              |                |                |
| G. F. Longh & Co.          | 14              | 56             |                |
| J. H. Wilkerson            |                 | 60             |                |
| L. S. Dillenback           |                 | 130            |                |
| Hume & Mullen              |                 | 18             |                |
| Total shipments            | 2,973           | 1,243          | 12,298         |
| Total shipments last week. | 2,390           | 1,455          | 11,310         |
| Boston " this week.        | 3,095           | 2,606          | 8,944          |
| Baltimore "                | 1,196           | 2,600          | 1,400          |
| Philadelphia "             | 230             |                | 1,011          |
| Montreal                   | 3,961           | 1,301          |                |
| Newport News               | 341             |                |                |
| To London                  | 4,000           | 267            | 2,392          |
| To Liverpool               | 5,799           | 6,000          | 16,076         |
| To Bristol                 | 555             |                |                |
| To Glasgow                 | 788             | 1,160          |                |
| To Hull                    | 250             |                |                |
| To Southampton             |                 |                | 3,180          |
| To Manchester              | 333             |                |                |
| To Bermuda and West Indies | 243             |                |                |
| Totals to all ports        | 11,788          | 7,780          | 28,645         |
| " " last week              | 12,558          | 7,022          | 26,009         |

#### QUOTATIONS FOR BEEFES.

|                                          |             |
|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| Good to choice native steers             | 4 90 a 5 25 |
| Medium to fair native steers             | 4 60 a 4 85 |
| Common native steers                     | 4 40 a 4 60 |
| Stags and Oxen                           | 2 50 a 4 50 |
| Bulls and dry cows                       | 1 85 a 3 30 |
| Good to prime native steers one year ago | 4 75 a 5 05 |

### DRESSED BEEF.

The tone of the market is weak with prices having declined  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. during the week. We quote:

|                                    |                                   |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Choice Native, heavy               | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8               |
| " " light                          | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Common to fair Native              | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Choice Western, heavy              | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " " light                          | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7               |
| Good to prime Westerns             | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7               |
| Common to fair Texan               | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Good to choice Heifers             | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Common to fair Heifers             | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Choice Cows                        | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Common to fair Cows                | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Good to choice Oxen and Stags      | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Common to fair Oxen and Stags      | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Choice Bulls                       | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Common Bulls and Cows for Bolognes | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 4               |

### LIVE CALVES.

Demand better and market firm at  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. advance. Buttermilks steady at below prices. No Western calves. We quote:

|                                 |                   |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Live veal calves prime, per lb. | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a |
| " " common to good              | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a |

|                                   |                   |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Live Calves, buttermilks, per lb. | 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ a |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|

### DRESSED CALVES.

City dressed are in fair demand at an advance of 1c. Country dressed arrived largely out of condition and prices ruled low and irregular. We quote:

|                         |                                    |
|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| City dressed            | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Country dressed, choice | 8 a 9                              |
| " " good                | 8 a 7                              |
| " " common buttermilks  | 8 a 7                              |
| " " small               | 8 a 6                              |

### DRESSED HOGS.

A little decline on last week's figures, and market anything but firm at that. We quote:

|                    |                                   |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Hogs, 100 and over | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hogs, 140 and over | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Hogs, 120 and over | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 5               |
| Pigs, light        | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6               |
| Pigs, medium       | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6               |
| Country dressed    | 4 a 5 $\frac{1}{2}$               |

### LIVE HOGS.

Market irregular; what little is doing is at 10c. decline on hogs. Pigs the same, and nothing in roughs asking above \$3. We quote:

|                       |             |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Hogs, heavy           | 3 80 a 3 90 |
| Hogs, light to medium | 3 80 a 3 95 |
| Pigs                  | 4 00 a 4 15 |
| Roughs                | 3 00        |

### DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Our quotations hold good for this week; the feeling is better for lambs; a few parcels of choice sheep fetched 8c., but we are not justified in quoting above 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. as top figure. We quote:

|                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Good to choice lambs   | 9 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$              |
| Common to medium lambs | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8               |
| Good to prime sheep    | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Common to medium       | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6               |

### LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has been very irregular this week on lambs, but at the time of our writing prices have reached our last week's quotations, with the prospect of a decline, as the supply exceeds the demand. Sheep rule steady at  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. advance. We quote:

|                                      |                                   |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Live spring lambs, Southern, per lb. | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " sheep, good to prime, "            | 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 4               |

### PROVISIONS.

The market is very unsettled; smoked hams are offered at 8  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 10c. California hams from 6  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 7  $\frac{1}{2}$ c., but neither moving freely; fresh pork loins have dropped to below figures; outside quotations firm. We quote:

#### (JOBING TRADE).

|                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Smoked ham, 10 lbs. average    | 8 a 10                            |
| " 12 to 14 "                   | 8 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| " heavy                        | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| California hams, smoked, light | 7 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| " " heavy                      | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Smoked bacon, boneless         | 8 a 8                             |
| " (rib in)                     | 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Dried beef sets                | 15                                |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb.   | 16                                |
| " shoulders                    | 6 a 6 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| Pickled bellies, light         | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7               |
| " heavy                        | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 6               |
| Fresh pork loins, City         | 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " " Western                    | 6 a 7                             |
| Pork tenderloins               | 18 a 16                           |

### DRESSED POULTRY.

The weather continues exceedingly hot, not only here, but throughout the West, and a large portion of the receipts are arriving with the ice all melted off and the stock more or less out of condition. The receipts of choice fowls are moderate, and with light supplies to arrive holders are firm on the basis of 9c. for Western dry picked and 8  $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for Southwestern, and there is some demand at those prices, but market by no means active. Stock without ice and a little soft has to be urged to cheaper trade at irregular prices. Spring chickens in fair supply, but the bulk average small, and such slow and irregular. Old cocks very dull. Spring ducks plenty and without improvement. Tame squabs quiet and unchanged. We quote:

|                                                            |                                   |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Turkeys, average lots                                      | 7 a 8                             |
| Spring chickens, Phila., 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 4 lbs. to pair | 19 a 20                           |
| " 3 lbs. & und. to pair                                    | 14 a 17                           |
| " West, d.-p., 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 lbs. to pr. lb.          | 15 a 18                           |
| " " under 3 lbs.                                           | 12 a 14                           |
| " " scald, 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 lbs. to pr. lb.              | 14 a 14                           |
| " " under 3 lbs.                                           | 11 a 13                           |
| Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime                      | 9 a 9                             |
| " No. Ill., Ind., etc., dry-picked, small                  | 9 a 9                             |
| " Southwestern, dry-picked, small                          | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " Western, scalded, small                                  | 8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| " Western, heavy                                           | 8 a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| " Western, poor to fair                                    | 6 a 7 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| Old Cocks, Western                                         | 4 a 4                             |
| Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb.                            | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 12             |
| " L. I., spring, per lb.                                   | 11 a 12                           |
| " Western, Spring, per lb.                                 | 7 a 8                             |
| Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz.                     | 1 a 1.75                          |

### LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls met a fair demand and market ruled steady at 9c. Roosters quite firm at 5c. Chickens were in large supply and very weak. Turkeys in some accumulation and

weak. Ducks very plenty, mostly spring or mixed with spring ducks, and prices rule lower and weak, with very few reaching outside quotations. Geese barely steady. Pigeons dull and weak. We quote:

|                                               |                       |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Turkeys                                       | 7 a 8                 |
| Fowls, Local, per lb.                         | a 9                   |
| " Western,                                    | a 9                   |
| " Southern and Southwestern                   | a 9                   |
| Roosters, old, per lb.                        | a 5                   |
| Ducks, per pair, Western                      | 50 a 70               |
| " " Southern                                  | 40 a 50               |
| " Local                                       | 60 a 75               |
| Geese, per pair, Western                      | 75 a 100              |
| " " Southern and Southwestern                 | 75 a 100              |
| Spring Chickens, 4 to 5 lbs. to pair, per lb. | a 13                  |
| " 3 to 4 lbs. " per lb.                       | 11 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " 2 lbs. and under, per lb.                   | 10 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Pigeons, per pair, old                        | 26 a 30               |
| " young                                       | 15 a 20               |

### FISH.

|                  |                     |
|------------------|---------------------|
| Cod, heads off   | 4 a 6               |
| " heads on       | 2 a 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Halibut          | 6 a 10              |
| Striped bass     | 12 a 20             |
| Bluefish         | 4 a 5               |
| Eels, skinned    | 6 a 10              |
| " skin on        | 3 a 8               |
| White perch      | 7 a 8               |
| Flounders        | 24 a 3              |
| Salmon, Kennebec | 18 a 20             |
| Smelts           | a 6                 |
| " green          | 3 a 8               |
| Lobsters, large  | 12 a 14             |
| " medium         | 8 a 10              |
| Herrings         | 1 a 2               |
| Red snappers     | a 2                 |
| Mackerel, medium | 10 a 15             |
| " large          | 14 a 15             |
| " Spanish        | 10 a 12             |
| Shad, roes       | a 8                 |
| Scallops         | a 10                |
| Soft crabs       | 35 a 75             |
| Porgies          | 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 3 |
| Weakfish         | a 4                 |

### GAME.

We drop quotations for game, as there is only a small stock of frozen on hand. Market neglected, prices nominal.

### BUTTER.

#### NEW BUTTER.

|                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Creamery, Western, extras, per lb.    | a 15                                |
| " firsts                              | 14 a 13                             |
| " seconds                             | 12 a 13                             |
| " thirds                              | 11 a 11 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| State, extras                         | a 16                                |
| " finest                              | a 14                                |
| State dairy, half firkin tubs, extras | a 14                                |
| " " firsts                            | 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| " " seconds                           | 11 a 12                             |
| Tubs                                  | 11 a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| Western imitation creamery, fancy     | 12 a 12 $\frac{1}{2}$               |
| " firsts                              | 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 11               |
| " seconds                             | 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 10                |
| factory, extra                        | a 10 $\frac{1}{2}$                  |
| " firsts                              | 10 a 10                             |
| " seconds                             | 9 a 9 $\frac{1}{2}$                 |
| " thirds                              | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ a 8 $\frac{1}{2}$   |

### CHEESE.

#### NEW CHEESE.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| State, full cream, large, colored, fancy | a |

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**BUTCHERS.**

The following Mortgages on Butchers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, July 3, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on July 3, who subscribe to same.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Campbell, Francis, 286 Monroe; to Con. Ice Co. (Ice Wagons, etc.) 769  
Costello, Joe, 505 W 33d; to S. Caputo. Kuenker, John, 241 7th Ave.; to Michael Kuenker 65  
Specht, J. B., 402 E. 19th; to J. Specht (Provisions) 100  
Weiss, Sam'l, 239 E. 120th; to E. Diamond 3,000  
Zipf, Martin, 894 2d Ave.; to D. Lubbrand, exr. of 35  
Bills of Sale. 200

Rothberg, Abe, 37 Stanton; to J. Wiener (Bologna Fixtures.) 200

## KINGS COUNTY.

Gould, P., 666 Bedford Ave.; to Susanna Fleck 500  
Lavine, Q., Livonia Ave., near Dumont Ave.; to J. Strauss 127  
Mezger, F. C., 666 Bedford Ave.; to J. Probst 875  
Powell, G. E., Jamaica Plank Rd. and Ashford st.; to L. & J. Weil 425  
Schoening, P. H., 1239 Broadway; to E. J. Muller 454  
Stokes, R. T., 462 Bedford Ave.; to N. May, et al 700

## Bills of Sale.

Kiesewetter, C. A., 388 7th Ave.; to C. H. Gercken 80  
Lemmerman, H., 393 5th Ave.; to H. Lemmerman 500  
Ruether, F., 354 Graham Ave.; to A. Weigel 125

## HUDSON COUNTY.

Leventhal, N. H., North Bergen; to L. Heilbrunn 1,700  
Ruck, Geo., et al; to J. Hecht 145

## ESSEX COUNTY.

Becker, Frank; to G. Bauer 78  
Friis, Jacob; to G. Bauer 132

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**GROCERS.**

The following Mortgages on Grocers' Fixtures, Bills of Sale, etc., have been recorded during the past week up to Saturday, July 3, 1897. They are a reprint of our Advance Sheet, sent out to houses on July 3, who subscribe to same.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Bates & Foukis; to R. Quackenbush (Creamery) 3,000  
Bock, Lizzie, 1685 2d Ave.; to C. Reiger 200  
Frankel, Johanna, 555 9th Ave.; to P. Dobschitz 75  
Hofer, H. & G., 1566 3d Ave.; to D. Fitzchen 1,500  
Knapp, John, 237 3d Ave.; to A. Seligmann (Hotel) 1,500  
Levenstein & Zeigler, 411 E. 83d; to M. Levin (Butter) 30  
Mariash, Albert, 151 Stanton; to M. H. Alderman 100  
Mariash, Albert, 60-62 Clinton; to M. H. Alderman (Horses) 300  
Seeger, Max, 1046 2d Ave.; to T. Geisenheimer (Butter) 400  
Santoro, B., 422 E. 113; to F. Gasdwer (Cheese) 242  
Vogel, Mary, 451 E. 80th; to Fred Vogel 1,080  
Woebel, J. A., 816 E. 161st; to J. Nordhaus 150

## Bills of Sale.

Aron, J. & D., 1490 1st Ave.; to E. Hoffmann 300  
Bernard, E. E., 51 W. 14th; to Bergith Bernard (Restaurant) 550

Bullwinkel, J. H., 451 E. 80th; to Wilkens & Vogel 1,150

Cantesano, Luigi, 232 E. 108th; to Marie R. Cantesano 200

Danzinger, Simon, 178 2d Ave.; to Tetty Danzinger 350

Davis, W. L., 1389 Broadway; to M. Sharkey (Restaurant) 100

Gething, Thos., 852 Amsterdam Ave.; to J. H. Ridout 150

Goldfarb, Philip, 105 Division; to I. Rosenblum 150

Gurewitz, Hyman, 71 Cannon; to Hannah Gurewitz 150

Hoops, J. H., 275 W. 4th; to J. Wintjen Lucht, Augusta, 906 2d Ave.; to G. Griesel 1

Muller, Emil, 88 Park Ave.; to Louise Muller (Hotel) 470

Morris, J. R., 670 9th Ave.; to Kate K. Morris 600

Raven, J. C. & A., 302-304 E. 96th; to J. H. Mohiman Co. 425

Susskind, Max, 371 Bowery; to Fanny Susskind 1

Yentes, Max, 28 Ludlow; to L. Shulman (Butter) 500

## KINGS COUNTY.

Schoening, P. H., 1239 Broadway; to Maria Mittenzweig 650

Smek, D., 251 Humboldt; to Miller & Gans 33

Tiedman, F. E., 198 Albany Ave.; to A. H. Meirer 500

## Bills of Sale.

Billings, G. W., 1440 Flatbush Ave.; to Margaret W. Billings 1,200

Brooklyn Biscuit Co., 46-48 Fulton st; 39 to 43 Doughty st; 86 Front st; to G. W. Knadler, val consid, etc. 3,500

Gerken, J. M., 1895 Broadway; to Julia M. Gerken nom.

Kronshage, H., 63 Hamburg Ave.; to A. Friedmann val consid.

Schroder, P. C., Stockholm st. and Knickerbocker Ave.; to J. C. Schroder nom.

Schoening, P. H., 1239 Broadway; to H. Grempler 2,000

Webers, T., 63 Hamburg Ave.; to H. Kroushager 4,000

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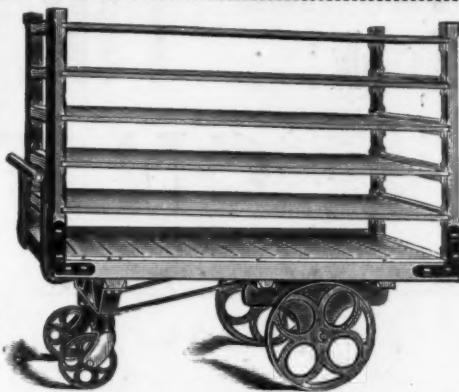


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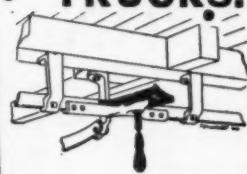
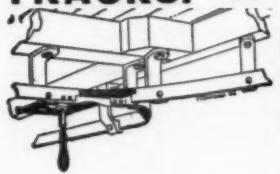
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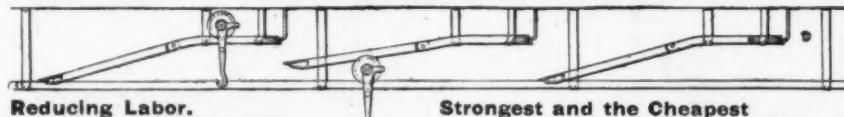


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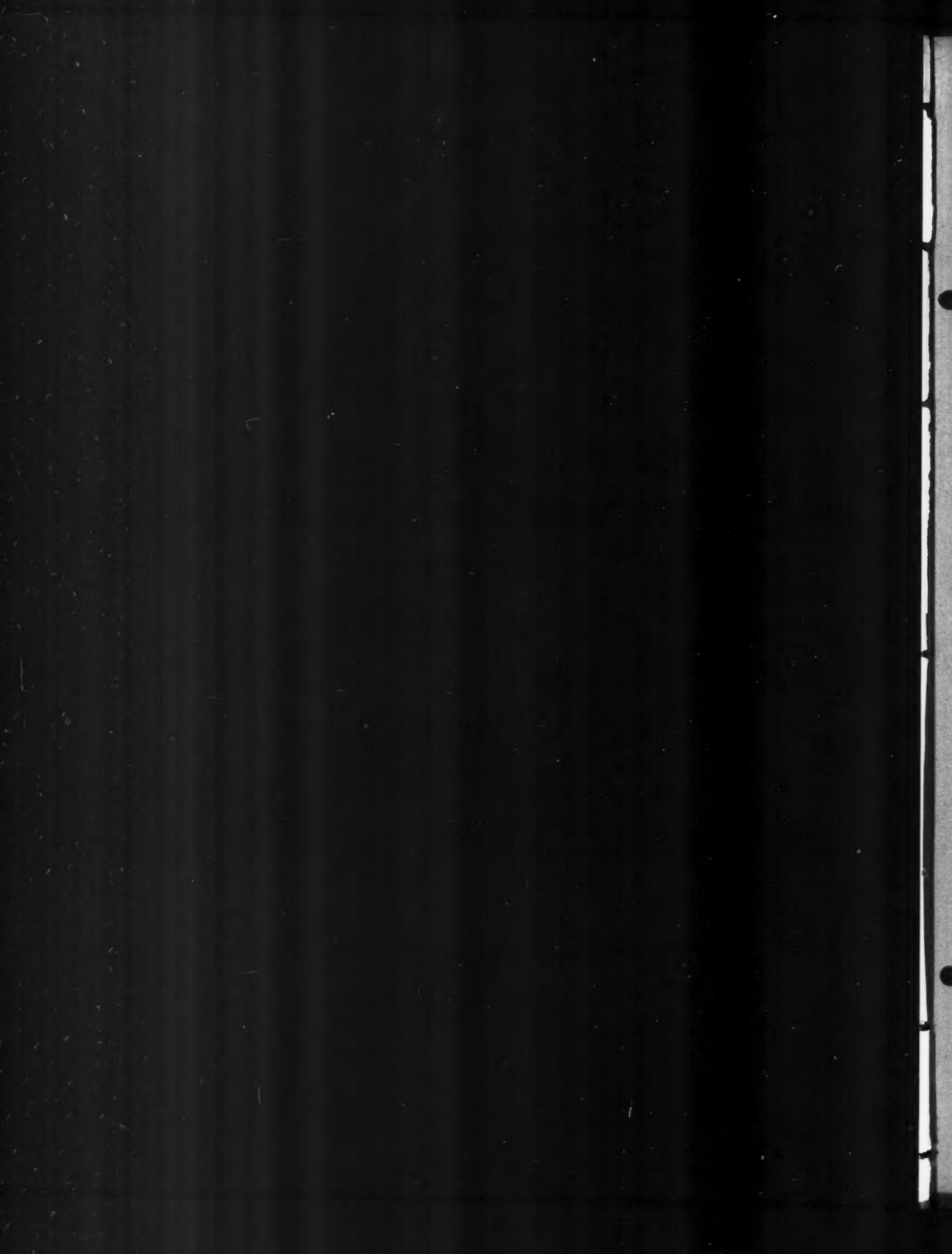
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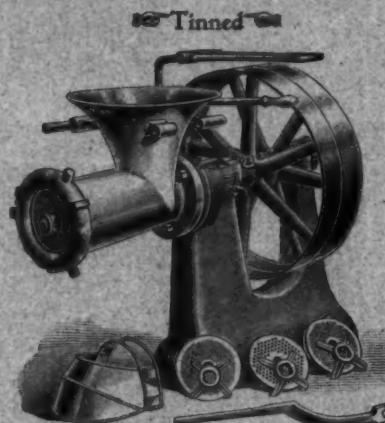
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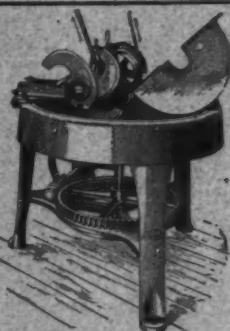
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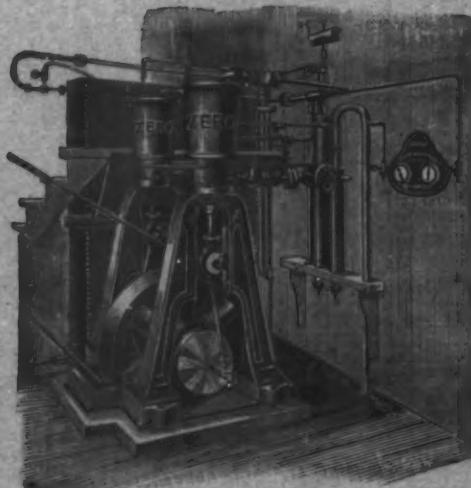
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